Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 157 No. 23 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | June 5, 1950

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 157 No. 23 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — June 5, 1950

Chemical Firms Asked Of Lobbying Activities

The house lobby investigating committee last week requested 166 business organizations to submit itemized accounts of their expenditures since January 1, 1947, designed to influence policy or public opinion on national issues. Among the corporations contacted by the committee were:—

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; Aluminum Company of America; American Viscose Corporation; Anaconda Copper Mining Company; Armour & Co.; Armstrong Cork Company.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Borden Company.

Celanese Corporation of America; Coca-Cola Company; Continental Can Company.

Distillers Corporation-Seagram's Ltd.; Dow Chemical Company.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Eastman Kodak Company.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

General Electric Company; B. F. Goodrich Company; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; Gulf Oil Corporation.

Humble Oil & Refining Company.

International Nickel Company; International Paper Company.

Johns-Manville; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company; Eli Lilly & Co.; Lone Star Cement Corporation; Lone Star Gas Company.

Monsanto Chemical Company.

National Dairy Products Corporation; National Distillers Products Corporation; National Steel Corporation.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Procter & Gamble Company.

Schenley Distillers Corporation; Shell Oil Corporation; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Standard Oil Company of California; Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Sun Oil Company; Swift & Co.

The Texas Company.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; United States Gypsum Company; U. S. Rubber Company; United States Steel Corporation.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

Breakdown of Costs

In a letter to the president of each firm, the committee requested detailed breakdowns on such items as the cost of maintaining Washington offices, travel to and from Washington, printed material and advertising, "dealing with public issues which might be the subject of federal legislative action," contributions to organizations which promote national legislative objectives, and any other payments for attempts "to influence, directly or indirectly," passage or defeat of legislation by congress.

Antibiotics Certification Rules Revised by FDA

Federal Food and Drug Administration last week announced amendments to the certification of antibiotics to change existing requirements in the following particulars:—

For assigning a potency of 780 micrograms per milligram in the working standard for streptomycin; for increasing the weight of the samples required of the procaine penicillin used in compounding procaine penicillin for aqueous injection and the weight of the samples required of the buffered crystalline penicillin used in compounding procaine penicillin and buffered crystalline penicillin for aqueous injection; and for revising the packaging requirements for procaine penicillin and buffered crystalline penicillin for aqueous injection when the immediate container contains a single dose.

Whale Oil 1949-50 Output Reported Off 1 Percent

Production of whale and sperm oil from the Antarctic pelagic whale catch in the 1949-50 season, totaling 375,817 short tons, was slightly less—about 1 percent—than the output of the previous season, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Final data received recently placed the production of whale and sperm oil in 1948-49 at 379,765 tons.

There were eighteen expeditions representing six countries that took part in the Antarctic whale hunt in the last two seasons. Production of whale oil from the 1949-50 catch totaled 351,643 short tons, about 2 percent more than the output from the previous season's catch. Sperm oil production, however, totaling 24,174 tons, was down one-third from the year before.

The combined production of whale and sperm oil was approximately the same in each of the last two seasons for Norway. The Soviet and Japanese expeditions, however, had an increased output this last season as compared with 1948-49, whereas the British, South African, and Dutch fleets had a decrease in their oil production from the previous season.

Price Trend at Previous Level

Advances in four divisions of the general market for chemicals, oils and drugs were not of sufficient strength to outweigh reductions in three others. As a result the overall index number remained unchanged. It gained in the respect, however, that the number in the previous week was 9.7 points below that of a year ago, while last week's was only 8.8 points under June 3, 1949.

Price advances in coaltar chemicals were the potent influence in the advancing divisions. They got some assistance from agricultural chemicals and oils.

Virtually all producers were quoting advanced prices on benzene intermediates, dinitrotoluene, benzol and Cleve's acid. In addition, most reported an advance, effective July 1, for anilin. Basic products were unchanged.

Firmness in soybeans, which reached a new high for the season, continued to strengthen edible vegetable oils, resulting in fractional advances for this group. Bulk of trading was reported in the crude grades, while movement of refined was still limited. Copra was off, and the reduction was reflected in coconut oil. Palm oil was inactive and lower.

Potash contracts for the new season became effective June 1. The schedules named higher prices but discounts have been increased also and buyers taking advantage of these will pay very little above last year. Some producers lowered the price of nitrogen solution and others are considering a readjustment. Indications were that benzene hexachloride would soon be selling at higher levels.

Heavy chemical shipments continue to hold the improvement noted through May. A sharp advance in nickel seemed sure to be reflected in all nickel-based chemicals, probably this week. Price on nickel carbonate was boosted in advance of the metal.

As the 1950 crop season develops in the botanical drug market, evidence of lower prices continues to show. Consumers have been receiving early season offerings of various crude drugs at prices substantially lower than those in late May last year. There was much price activity in the market for essential oils last week but advances and declines were about balanced.

With the exception of a rise in superfine shellac and declines in two specialty plasticizers, the market for protective coatings was stable. Notwithstanding the recent rise in the metal, producers of aluminum paste and powder made no move to alter quotations. Trading in textile and leather chemicals was restricted to orders for prompt delivery. Higher prices were named for potato starch and corn dextrin, starch and sugar. Edible egg albumen was reduced.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 2, 1950	May 26, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
120.6	120.6	124.8	129.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	121.0	133.6	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	120.6	131.2	146.1	135.1	116.2

Chemical Industry Testimony Cites Dangers of Proposed Tariff Cuts

A sharp attack was launched by the chemical industry last week against any cuts in American tariffs on chemical products at this time, as hearings were opened before the committee for reciprocity information on the individual items selected for negotiation at the Torquay tariff talks next September.

Industry witnesses warned the committee that any reductions in duties would threaten the continued expansion of the domestic industry, would possibly apply a brake to further expensive research projects, and eventually make this country dependent upon foreign supply sources for materials which in time of war might be of the highest strategic value.

Sidney Moody, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturers Association, opened the attack by emphasizing the great importance of the organic chemical industry to this country, how it was possible to develop it in this country only because of tariff protection and urged the committee to give careful attention to testimony of W. Stewart Hotchkiss of Robert Heller & Associates, Inc., who will report later in the hearings on his on-the-spot survey of the European chemical industry.

Donald K. Ballman of Dow Chemical Company followed with an attack on the breadth and scope of the items selected for negotiation, pointing out that 75 percent of his company's dollar volume of business is involved in the products listed for possible discussions. He said that reductions in the tariffs on the items listed would (1) greatly weaken the business position of the industry; (2) retard the technological and economic development of the country, and would (3) weaken national defense.

Comparing Labor Costs

He said that labor costs amount to about 65 percent of the total costs of the chemical industry. In Britain, he added, the chemical industry workers are paid between 40 and 50 cents an hour, while the American chemical industry worker averages around $1.51 per hour. Only 5 percent of the workers receive less than $1 an hour, and 15 percent receive over $1.80 an hour.

Mr. Ballman said that phenol was particularly vulnerable to competition from abroad. He said that production was increased 300 percent during the war in order to meet needs, but if the tariff is reduced, the industry will be hard-pressed to keep going. He expected competition principally from Germany, but no one knows what the costs are in Germany. Also, phenol is a product that can be produced in other low-cost countries, and no one knows how much those governments will subsidize the industry to get production going.

Mr. Ballman also objected strongly to the inclusion of so-called "general classifications" of chemicals within the scope of the products subjected to negotiation. He said that there are 200 items of Dow Chemical that fall within the bounds of the tariff talks, yet only thirty-seven of them are mentioned specially by name in the tariff act and Torquay announcement.

Effects on Small Business

Charles Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the Office of International Trade, and the Department of Commerce representative on the chemical panel, questioned Mr. Ballman on the effects of tariff reductions on small business. Mr. Ballman replied that under the tariff protection that has been provided in the past there has been a marked increase in the number of new companies that have come into the chemical field, but he believed these companies would be quite vulnerable to foreign competition.

William M. Rand, president of Monsanto

—*Continued on page 59*

Alcohol Production Regulations Eased

A series of amendments to regulations covering the production of industrial alcohol were announced last week by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The amendments become effective July 1, and propose to change the present requirements in the following main particulars:—

1. To permit the establishment of an industrial alcohol plant without bonded warehouse or denaturing plant on the same premises.

2. To discontinue the proprietor's reports, Forms 1439 and 1441.

3. To discontinue the storekeeper-Gauger's reports, Forms 1452-A and 1452-B, and to prescribe in lieu thereof a monthly record, Form 1686.

4. To discontinue the district supervisor's monthly accounts, Forms 1487 and 1489.

5. To discontinue reporting to the district supervisor, by hospitals and scientific institutions, the receipt of each shipment of tax-free alcohol.

6. To simplify the procedure governing transfers in bond and tax-free withdrawals of undenatured and denatured alcohol.

7. To liberalize the requirements concerning temporary suspension of industrial alcohol plants.

8. To clarify the instructions relating to the painting of pipe lines.

A number of amendments to existing regulations covering the warehousing of distilled spirits also were announced by the bureau. The amendments, which become effective September 1, make the existing regulations to conform to a law passed by congress last February by:—

1. Delegating to district supervisors authority to approved bonds and the establishment of internal revenue bonded warehouses.

2. Incorporating regulations governing the gauging of distilled spirits in internal revenue bonded warehouses now contained in the "Gauging Manual," but which are being deleted from the current revision of such manual.

3. Requiring proprietors of internal revenue bonded warehouses to add to the storekeeper gauger certain basic information on forms 1520, 1619 and 1620, relative to distilled spirits to be withdrawn.

Geneva Tariff Treaty Renewed by U. S., Cuba

The renegotiation of certain Cuban tariff concessions originally negotiated with the United States at Geneva in 1947 was completed last week, it was announced by the Department of State. The results have been submitted to the contracting parties to the general agreements on tariffs and trade.

Among the concessions granted to the United States by Cuba was establishment of a new sub-item in the Cuban tariff for nitrogenous solutions and placing these materials on the free list. These materials are now described in the Cuban tariff under item No. 95-G as:—

Nitrogenous solutions composed of ammonium nitrates, sodium nitrates, urea, or any combination of these materials in a solution of ammonium hydroxide; and sulphate of potash magnesium.

These materials presently are classified, when imported in large containers or in bulk, under sub-item No. 98-A at a rate of duty of $0.033 per kilogram and, when imported in small containers, under sub-item No. 98-B at a rate of $0.042 per kilogram.

Positive List Amended

Office of International Trade last week announced the removal of chlorinated paraffin from the export control positive list. Effective June 1, chlorinated paraffin (including chlorofin) containing 70 percent or more chlorine may be shipped in any quantity to any destination without a validated export license.

CCC Names Commodities Available for June Sale

Commodity Credit Corporation last week announced the commodity holdings that are available for sale to domestic and foreign buyers during June.

Among the commodities are nonfat dry milk solids, raw linseed oil, flaxseed, potato starch and gum rosin. Cottonseed oil, both crude and refined, has been removed from the sales list and will be sold either domestically or for export, as available, during June on a competitive bid basis.

Mining States Group in Final Effort for Mine Subsidy Bill

A last ditch effort to obtain action by congress this session on some kind of a mine subsidy bill has been launched in the senate on behalf of the mining states by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada.

He has introduced a new bill (S. 3661) combining the essential features of all the previous mining subsidy measures, and has appealed to the senate interior and insular affairs committee to act speedily on the measure. He has also introduced another bill to increase the depletion allowance under the tax laws for the mining of metals and minerals from the present 15 percent to 27½ percent, putting it on a level with the depletion allowance for oil.

The estimated cost of the bill is placed at $45,000,000 for the first year and $67,500,000 for the next three years, or a total of $247,000,000. This compares with the original program of the mining states involving a permanent subsidy of about $80,000,000 a year.

Under the bill the Secretary of the Interior would administer a program of aid for exploration and conservation of mineral resources. He would determine the specifications for metals and minerals that would be eligible for aid for exploration and conservation; the maximum and minimum prices which may be paid for the purchase of strategic and critical minerals and metals; requirements for cooperative obligations to be undertaken by producers, and so on.

Simple contracts covering exploration projects would be awarded upon application to small mines if it is determined upon examination that there is a reasonable promise of developing unknown or undeveloped sources of minerals or metals.

—Continued on page 73

Commerce Department Streamlines Functions

A reorganization of the Department of Commerce has been ordered by Secretary Charles Sawyer to eliminate duplication and overlapping activities and functions of its commodities division and to streamline the work of the department in other directions.

The two divisions now having to do with chemicals, one in the Office of International Trade and the other in the Office of Domestic Commerce, are being telescoped into a single agency under the name of the Chemical Division, with Charles C. Concannon as chief. Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore, who has been chief of the chemicals division on the domestic side, was named assistant chief of the new division. Mr. Concannon was chemicals chief in OIT.

Included in the functions of the new division will be all of the department's activities having to do with drugs, soaps and toiletries, which had been transferred to the consumer's merchandise division when Thomas Delehanty was named chief of that division two years ago. This division will now be known as the general products division, and will continue under the direction of Mr. Delehanty.

Columbia Chem. Advances Alkali Schedules July 1

Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced new higher schedules on caustic soda, soda ash and chlorine, effective July 1. "Calcene T," a pigment manufactured by the concern, will also go up at the start of the third quarter.

The new caustic soda prices in carloads follow:—Solid, $3.20 per hundred pounds; flake, $3.60; liquid, 50 percent regular, $2.40; liquid, 73 percent regular, $2.50; liquid., 50 percent rayon grade, $2.60; liquid, 73 percent rayon grade, $2.70; "Phosflake," $4.45, and "SP" flake, $4.45.

The new soda ash quotations, in carloads, are:—Light, bulk, $1.10 per hundred pounds; light, 100-pound paper bags, $1.35; dense, bulk, $1.20, and dense, 100-pound paper bags, $1.45.

Chlorine will be priced at $2.55 per hundred pounds in single-unit tankcars and at $3.05 in multiple-unit tankcars for customers purchasing four or more cars per year. "Calcene T" pigment schedules call for $50 per ton, carload, and $60 per ton, l.c.l., both quantities in 50-pound paper bags. All listings are f.o.b. Columbia's plant, freight equalized.

O'Mahoney Pricing Bill Up for Truman Signature

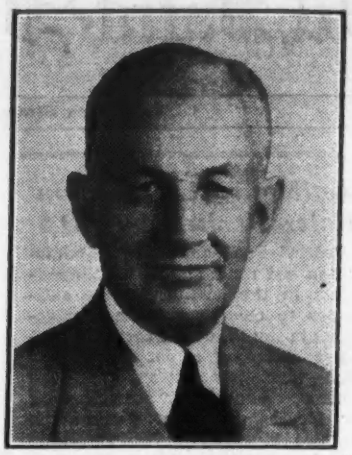
The O'Mahoney industry pricing bill was passed by the senate last week and sent to the President for his signature. Final action came when the senate voted 43 to 27 for adoption of the conference report to complete congressional action on the measure.

Outgrowth of the basing point decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cement Institute Case, the bill, S. 1008, legalizes the quoting of delivered prices and the absorption of freight by sellers. It also modifies the Robinson-Patman act to liberalize somewhat the restrictions against discrimination in prices when done in good faith to meet competition.

Monsanto Reduces Four Surface Active Agents

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has reduced four non-ionic surface active agents 3 cents to 5 cents per pound. "Sterox SE" and "SK," both 100 percent active, are now quoted at 31 cents per pound in tankcar quantities. "Sterox No. 5" and "No. 6," their respective 85 percent active products, are listed at 27 cents per pound in tankcars. Corresponding cuts on smaller lots have gone into effect.

Awarded Chemical Medal



William M. Rand, president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been chosen to receive the Chemical Industry Medal for 1950 by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. Rand, who is being singled out for his services to applied chemistry, is also president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association. Presentation will be made at a dinner in his honor on November 3 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

National Health Plan Submitted by Truman

President Truman last week renewed his request to congress for approval of reorganization of government health, education and public welfare activities into a single agency with cabinet office rank. The new agency would be known as the Department of Health, Education and Security and would come into being in sixty days.

The proposal is embodied in reorganization plan No. 27 which is a variation of the plan submitted over a year ago for establishment of a Department of Welfare. Congress rejected that plan when opponents charged that it would subordinate the health and education agencies to a politically-chosen appointee.

Functions of the proposed new department would cover about the same ground as the present Federal Security Agency. As a concession to the opposition, Mr. Truman provided that the Public Health Service and the Office of Education will remain intact, although they are transferred to the new agency. The Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education would have the same relationship to the secretary of the new department as they now have to the Federal Security Administrator.

No New Program Planned

Mr. Truman assured congress that the new plan "neither provides for any new program nor extends or enlarges existing programs beyond the scope of present legislation." This was believed to be in answer to possible charges that the new plan, like the previous plan, is in furtherance of a program of socialized medicine.

With one exception, the reorganization is in line with the Hoover commission's recommendation that social security and education be given departmental status. The lone variance was inclusion of the health agency, including the federal Food and Drug Administration which, like the Public Health Service, is presently under the Federal Security Agency. The Hoover report favored entering all federal health activities under a separate united medical administration.

Mr. Truman made note of this fact but told congress that his plan would not in any way interfere with later adjustments in the function of the new department. He said that the proposed setup was long overdue and the reorganization could bring about greater efficiency and worthwhile economies by centralizing procurement, budget and accounting services for the consolidated agencies.

Amer. Resinous Resumes Com'l Tackifier Output

American Resinous Chemical Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has announced resumption of large-scale manufacture of emulsion tackifiers for "Neoprene" latices. American Resinous tackifiers are used with latices to increase specific adhesion, bond strength and tack. Special grades of tackifiers are supplied to obtain optimum properties with Natural, "GRS" and "Neoprene" latices.

American Potash to Raise Soda Ash Prices July 1

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced an advance of $2 per ton in soda ash at Trona, Calif., effective July 1. The new price will be $22 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. cars Trona, in carload lots. There will be an additional charge of $4 per ton for shipment in 100-pound paper bags.

Resinous Products Cuts Acrylic Resin Emulsions

Resinous Products Division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has effected sharp reductions, some in excess of 27 percent, on its line of acrylic resin emulsions. The lowerings on the materials, which are marketed under the trade name, "Rhoplex," were made, according to the company, to stimulate increased sales volume.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Amyl crotonyl acetate.
Ditolyl methane.
Ethyl glyoxalate.
2-hydroxy-quinoxaline.
Lauryl biguanidine chlorhydrate.
2-Methyl-4 amino-1-naphthol hydrochloride.
Trihexyl phenidyl 3-(1-piperidyl)-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

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Hyman Names Shell Chem. 'Aldrin,' 'Dieldrin' Agent

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col., has appointed Shell Chemical Corporation exclusive distributor of unformulated "Aldrin" and "Dieldrin," Hyman insecticides. "Aldrin" has been accepted by the Department of Agriculture for the control of certain insects and is being formulated into dusts and sprays and sold commercially for the control of those insects. However, sale of these materials for control of other insects is limited to qualified investigators who are cooperating with state and federal entomologists.

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Mellon Institute Work Reviewed by Weidlein

A review based on the contents of the thirty-seventh annual report of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh, was released last week by E. R. Weidlein, director.

The review revealed that from March 1, 1949 to March 1, 1950, the institute's expenditures for pure and applied research amounted to $3,524,454. In addition, $1,187,709 was spent on new construction during the same period.

A multiple fellowship of the American Iron and Steel Institute, according to the report, concluded an investigation of means for converting ferrous to ferric sulphate, with the development of a process for carrying out the oxidation with sulphur dioxide and oxygen in a gas-dispersion device of special design. It was reported that anyhydrous ferric sulphate, if it could be made cheaply enough, would be a possible raw material for manufacturing sulphuric acid by the Nordhausen process.

The multiple fellowship of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, it was declared, collaborated in the design of the donor's sulphur plant at Worland, Wyo. The principle of submerged combustion has been applied to a novel sulphur burner in which the combustion with air or oxygen occurs beneath the surface of a pool of liquid sulphur.

The reorganization of the Koppers Company's research programs at the institute resulted in the combination or termination of certain fellowship activities and in the establishment of four new fellowships.

The multiple fellowship on coke plant physical technology has investigated the production of hydrogen-enriched gas from coke oven gas by diffusion. Studies have been made to ascertain the properties of waste liquors from plants so as to facilitate the development of processes to abate stream pollution.

A fellowship on gas byproducts has been engaged in research on the stability of liquid hydrogen cyanide and some of its derivatives and on the development of new uses for ammonium thiocyanate and various aromatic compounds. A fellowship on tar products is currently active in research on improving methods for recovery and purification of solid hydrocarbons from coaltar distillates.

Fundamental investigation of organic complexes bentonite, conducted by the multiple fellowship of the National Lead Company, has been pursued. "Bentonite

—*Continued on page 43*

Foreign Market Lists

Lists ot foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers and dealers—Tunisia.
Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Uruguay.
Tanneries—El Salvador.

Monsanto Vice-President

John L. Gillis, general manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac division at Everett, Mass., has been elected a vice-president of the concern. Mr Gillis joined Monsanto in 1933 as assistant export manager at St. Louis, Mo., and by 1941 occupied the positions of general export manager and assistant director of the foreign department. After a two-year absence from the company as vice-president of Johnson & Johnson International, New York, he returned to Monsanto in 1946 as director of the foreign department. He was named general manager in November, 1949.

Monsanto Names Miller Cal. Styrene Plant Head

Donald J. Miller has been appointed manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's new styrene plant at Long Beach, Calif. At the same time Joseph R. McCleskey, jr., has been named plant supervisor at Long Beach. Both men have been serving in supervisory capacities with Monsanto's plastics division headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Miller joined Monsanto in 1941 at its Springfield plant. His most recent assignment has been as laboratory supervisor. Mr. McCleskey joined the plastics division in 1946, serving in technical and supervisory assignments. Until his present appointment he was a plant supervisor in the Springfield unit.

Heyden Appoints King Assistant to Q. S. Ball

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, announced last week the appointment of Douglas J. King as assistant to Q. S. Ball, manager of the company's professional products division. Before joining Heyden, Mr. King had been associated with the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., for three years. His principal duties will have to do with the sale and merchandising of Heyden penicillin and streptomycin.

FDA Multiple Seizure Power Upheld in High Court Opinion

Full authority was restored to the Food and Drug Administration last week by the Supreme Court of the United States to make multiple seizures of products which are misbranded or fraudulently labeled in violation of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, regardless of whether the products are dangerous to health or not.

The action came in a six-to-two ruling reversing a decision of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which held that multiple seizures were legal only in the case of products that are dangerous to health; in all other instances the shipper was entitled to a hearing before the multiple seizure authority was invoked.

The question was raised in an action brought by FDA against Mytinger & Casselberry, Inc., which was the exclusive national distributor of "Nutrilite" food supplement, FDA charged misbranding because of statements made in a booklet, "How to Get Well and Stay Well," used by salesmen in soliciting prospective customers. A version of the booklet in use in 1947 represented that "Nutrilite" had "cured or greatly helped" such common ailments as low blood pressure, ulcers, mental depression, pyorrhea, and a host of other things.

Eleven seizures of the product were made between September and December, 1948, and suit was brought by the firm to have the multiple seizure provision of section 304 (a) of the FDA act declared unconstitutional. The district court held that FDA had acted arbitrarily in instituting multiple seizures without a hearing, and that the multiple seizure provision was unconstitutional under the due process clause of the fifth amendment.

Hearing Satisfied Due Process

In reversing the lower court, the supreme court stated that the administrative finding of probable cause required by section 304 (a) is merely the statutory prerequisite to the bringing of the lawsuit. When the libels were filed, the owner had an opportunity to appear as a claimant and to have a full hearing before the court and this hearing satisfied the requirements of due process.

"At times a preliminary decision by an agency is a step in an administrative proceeding," the court said. "We have repeatedly held that no hearing at the preliminary stage is required by due process so long as the requisite hearing is held before the final administrative order becomes effective.

"But this case does not go that far. Here an administrative agency is merely determining whether a judicial proceeding should be instituted. Moreover, its finding of probable cause, while a necessary prerequisite to multiple seizures, has no effect in and of itself. All proceedings for the enforcement of the act or to restrain violations of it must be brought by and in the name of the United States. Whether a suit will be instituted depends on the Attorney General, not on the administrative agency. He may or may not accept the agency's recommendation. If he does, seizures are made and libels are instituted. But the seizures and suits are dependent on the discretion of the Attorney General.

Multiple Seizure Harms Business

"It is said that these multiple seizure decisions of the administrator can cause irreparable damage to a business. And so they can. The impact of the initiation of judicial proceedings is often serious. Take the case of the grand jury. It returns an indictment against a man without a hearing. It does not determine his guilt; it only determines whether there is probable cause to believe he is guilty. But that

—*Continued on page 62*

John Wesley Hyatt Award Presented to G. M. Powell

The ninth annual banquet of the John Wesley Hyatt Award Committee was held in the Pierre hotel, New York, on June 1. The award, a gold medal and $1,000 in cash was presented to George M. Powell III, technical head for vinyl coatings research for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation at South Charleston, W. Va., for "distinguished achievement in plastics."

The award, of which the Hercules Pow-

George M. Powell III

der Company is the patron, was presented by Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of *The New York Times*, who predicted that in another generation waterproof plastics would be used in houses for wall paneling, furniture, upholstery, rugs and draperies.

Charles A. Higgins, president of Hercules, described the rapid growth of the plastics industry and the contribution of small business to that growth. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder warned that the existing firm business foundation could be maintained only by avoiding excesses of speculation or credit expansion, "the primary causes of business recessions in the past."

Dow Plans to Open Texas Ammonia Plant Sept. 15

The Texas division of Dow Chemical Company reported May 25 that the new ammonia plant being constructed by Dow will start production by September 15. Sub-structure construction was started late in 1949 and, upon its completion in January, contractors started mechanical construction.

Five spheroid tanks, the first to be used by the Texas division, are being erected in the new plant. The spheroid, in appearance a gigantic baseball, is advantageous in the often hurricane-threatened Brazosport area in that for a given capacity there is less surface exposure.

Hydrogen from Texas division plants "A" and "B" chlorine cells will be proportionally combined with the nitrogen element of the atmosphere, compressed and reacted to form anhydrous ammonia, extensively used both as a direct fertilizer and as an ingredient in mixed fertilizers.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Albumen, crystals and powdered, Rotterdam, Holland (FT-4).
Amidopyrin, Neuchatel, Switzerland (FT-2).
Automotive oils and greases, Damascus, Syria (FT-10, agency).
Caustic soda, Mossero, Brazil (FT-1).
Diphenylguanidine, Neuchatel, Switzerland (FT-2).
Dyes, Damascus, Syria (FT-7).
Feedstuffs, Tokyo, Japan (FT-3).
Fertilizers, Tokyo, Japan (FT-3); ammonium sulphate and superphosphate, Homs, Syria (FT-6); ammonium sulphate, minimum 20.5 percent N, Bangkok, Thailand (FT-8).
Molasses, Tokyo, Japan (FT-3).
Paint and varnish, Asuncion, Paraguay (FT-5, agency).
Tall oil, Milan, Italy (FT-9, agency).

Koppers Gets Contract For New Coke Batteries

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has been awarded a contract for construction of two new coke batteries of eighty-seven ovens each at the Clairton, Pa., works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, replacing two batteries of old ovens.

Actual construction of the first new battery is expected to get underway early in September, with work on the second starting about sixty days later. The batteries are scheduled to go into operation about one year after the start of construction work.

The new byproduct ovens will be of the underjet type, designed for coke-oven gas heating, with re-circulation of waste gases. The batteries will carbonize 5,000 tons of coal every twenty-four hours, yielding approximately 3,300 tons of coke in the same period. Clairton works contains 1,567 ovens which recover chemicals and gas during the coking of coal.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

American exporters as a whole are a pretty law abiding lot, if the figures of noncompliance with export control regulations are any criteria. Out of the thousands and thousands of export transactions over the past few years, there have been only ninety-two actions brought by OIT against violators of its regulations and of these only thirty-seven were severe enough to be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution.

What has had much to do with keeping down the number of violations to a minimum are the heavy penalties that can be imposed, both administratively and by the courts. OIT has the power to virtually put a firm out of business by denying it export license privileges, and has done so in some cases. The courts can levy fines and prison sentences and have imposed fines of as much as $11,000 and imprisonment up to ten years for violation of export regulations.

In addition to the criminal and administrative compliance actions instituted in the export control drive, the OIT also has denied shipments of more than $150,000,000 to the Soviet bloc and another $12,000,000 worth to other destinations to prevent possible transshipments.

U.S. Economy by Regions

The Department of Commerce has prepared a new publication entitled "Economic Development Atlas — Recent Changes in Regions and States," which contains information of considerable usefulness to business and industrial planning executives. It is a graphic presentation of how the economy of the United States, by states and regions, has changed in recent years.

In a combined index of state and regional development based on population

—*Continued on page 38*

Calif. Standard Elects Crandall Vice-President

K. H. Crandall has been elected a vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California by the board of directors. Since 1947, he has been vice-chairman of the board of the California Company, one of California Standard's producing and marketing subsidiaries operating in the Rocky Mountains and the central and Gulf Coast regions. He has been a director of another subsidiary, Standard Oil Company of Texas, since 1948.

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ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE (Vitamin E Acetate)
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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 1-5.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Portsmouth, N. H., September 28-30.

American Bar Association, Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, annual meeting, Federal Security Agency auditorium, Washington, D. C., September 18-22.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, June 22-23.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.

American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Soybean Association, Springfield armory, Springfield, Ill., August 28-30.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24

Chemical Market Research Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 8.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-25.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11

International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, June 12-14.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.

National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, September 5-9.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Lubricating Grease Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 23-25.

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., October 18-20.

Society of Rheology, New Yorker hotel, New York, November 3-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint outing with Manufacturing Chemists Association, Monmouth hotel, Springlake, N. J., June 19-21; Commodore hotel, New York, September 13; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

Britain Ends Gasoline Rationing in U. S. Deal

Great Britain on May 26 abolished gasoline rationing, in effect since the end of the war, as a result of an agreement with two American oil companies which will accept payment in pounds sterling for gasoline they will supply.

The government accepted an offer by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and California-Texas Oil Company to take sterling for additional deliveries of gasoline, expected to amount to 750,000 to 1,000,000 tons a year. The sterling payments will be spent for British-produced equipment.

AEC to Construct Chem. Processing Pilot Plant

Atomic Energy Commission announced last week that construction has been authorized of a $500,00 pilot plant for chemical processing at the Wabash River Ordnance Works in Vermillion, Ind.

If the pilot plant process proves successful, the present space at the ordnance plant now occupied by the commission and maintained in a standby condition since 1945 will be modified and new facilities, will be installed. This is expected to cost about $5,000,000.

Proprietary Association Elects Patten President

Lupton Patten, president of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected president of the Proprietary Association at its recent annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Mr. Patten succeeds Walter Beardsley, president of Miles Laboratories, Inc., who becomes an honorary vice-president.

Other officers elected were E. T. T. Williams, president of Lambert Pharmacal Company, first vice-president; S. M. Rising, president of the J. H. Guild Company, second vice-president, and Fred E. Rathburn, president of the Olive Tablet Company, third vice-president.

Dr. Frederick J. Cullen was reelected for a term of four years as executive vice-president and operating head of the association. A. K. Barta was renamed for a term of one year as secretary-treasurer.

Following were elected to the association's executive committee for a term of three years:—George S. McMillan, chairman of the board, American Home Products Corporation; Lunsford Richardson, chairman of the board, Vick Chemical Company, and William F. Laporte, president of Whitehall Pharmacal Company, division of American Home Products, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. R. P. Herwick, who resigned.

In addition to the installation of officers, the association, through its executive committee, went on record as favoring in principle the new antibiotics bill before congress. The proposed legislation would broaden the new drug section of existing law to prohibit the marketing of new antibiotics until the efficacy and potency were proven to the Food and Drug Administration. Under the present law, a long, involved process of certification by FDA is necessary.

Gypsum Firms Reversed By Court in 'Trust' Case

Supreme Court of the United States last week confirmed a lower court decree holding the U. S. Gypsum Company and six others had entered into restraint of trade, but agreed to review portions of the decree to determine whether sufficient safeguards are provided for the protection of the public interest.

The action was taken on an appeal by the government from the decree entered in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against the companies for violations of the antitrust laws. Defendants, besides U. S. Gypsum, are National Gypsum Company, Certain-teed Products, Celotex Corporation, Ebsary Gypsum Company, Newark Plaster Company, and Texas Cement Plaster Company.

The supreme court affirmed that part of the decree which said that the companies had "acted in concert in restraint of trade" and had "monopolized trade and commerce in the gypsum board industry" and issued a temporary injunction against the companies prohibiting them from enforcing their current licensing agreements which "work to fix or maintain prices of gypsum board" and forbidding them from taking any other "concerted action" to control such prices.

N. Y. Board of Trade To Hold Import Forums

International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, will conduct a series of three form forums on the subject, "Increasing Imports to Bridge the Dollar Gap," on June 8 and 15 at 12 noon at the board's headquarters, 291 Broadway.

The forum to be held June 8 will deal with lack of incentives to businessmen here and abroad to undertake risk investments in the face of uncertain conditions and high taxes, the impact of the dollar shortage on the exploration, promotion and advertising in the U. S. market by foreign manufacturers, American chain store buying policies and general price structures. The other forum on June 15 will cover ground on protective tariffs and customs regulations. Each forum will include a buffet luncheon, and registration may be made at $2.50 per forum with the ITS secretary, A. J. Barnaud.

Quaker Chemical Names Medl Technical Director

Robert C. Medl has joined the Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa., as technical director. He was previously vice-president and technical director of the McCormack-Medl Corporation, Camden, N. J. Earlier, Mr. Medl was associated with the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., where he did research on cotton, resins, cellulose derivative plastics and coatings.

Research Head Honored

Dr. K. S. Markley, chief of the oil and oilseed division of the Department of Agriculture's southern regional research laboratory, has received the department's superior service award for chemical and technological research in fats, oils and oilseeds. Dr. Markley directed work leading to 156 articles and seven patents on cottonseed, peanut, rice bran, sesame, safflower and okraseed oils.

APMA Elects Fonda President at 43rd Meeting

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association elected H. B. Fonda of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., as president for the coming year at the forty-third annual meeting held last week in Colorado Springs, Colo. He succeeded Dr. T. G. Klumpp of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

Other officers elected were eastern vice-president, Roland Helps, Schieffelin & Co., New York; central vice-president, J. H. Flint, of Flint, Eaton & Co., Decatur, Ill.; western vice-president, Dr. P. K. Bates, Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, and treasurer, Fred W. Misch, Smith-Dorsey Company, Lincoln, Neb.

Elected as directors for three years were M. F. Charley, Standard Pharmacal Company, Chicago; O. B. Newton, jr., C. B. Fleet Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Ray A. Johns, Kremers-Urban Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Parker H. Heath, of Irwin, Neisler & Co., Decatur, and Dr. Klumpp.

K. F. Valentine, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, was elected to the board for two years to fill the vacancy created by the advancement of Mr. Fonda to the post of president.

Burbage Heads Monsanto Atomic Energy Projects

Dr. Joseph J. Burbage, assistant laboratory director of Monsanto Chemical Company's Mound laboratory, Miamisburg, Ohio, has been appointed executive director of atomic energy projects and assistant director in charge of administration at Monsanto's central research department, Dayton.

Dr. Burbage will replace Prescott Sandidge, who has been named director of Monsanto's newly formed personnel relations department at the company's general offices in St. Louis. Both appointments are effective June 1.

Morton Salt Expands Processing Facilities

An extensive expansion of salt processing facilities of the Morton Salt Company in Grand Saline, Tex., will be completed this month. The project includes an extension to an existing mill building, a new evaporator building and a new boiler house. Salt handling and packaging equipment in the new extension is already in partial operation. The expansion will result in manufacturing economies by consolidating two operations which had previously been separated. Granulated and flake salt producing facilities were moved to the new site from an existing plant, which had been partially destroyed by fire in 1948.

SAACI Golfs Tomorrow

The initial 1950 golf outing of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will be held tomorrow at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I. More than $300 worth of golf prizes will be distributed, as well as numerous door prizes.

AIChE Membership Now Totals 10,000

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers has grown to a membership of 10,000, it was revealed at a Boston regional meeting held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., on May 29 to 31. The honor of becoming the 10,000th member fell to Lewis C. Hullinger, chemical engineer in the research department of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at Whiting, Ind.

An innovation at the four-day meeting was "organized bull sessions," on three evenings, devoted to future trends and problems of the chemical industry.

Dr. Warren L. McCabe, vice-president of Flintkote Corporation, and AIChE national president, presided at a discussion on "New fields for the chemical engineer," and Prof. Walter G. Whitman, head of the chemical engineering department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. T. H. Chilton, technical director for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., guided two sessions on "Educating the Chemical Engineer for Industry" and "Liaison between Research and Engineering."

New England's Role in Industry

Founders of the Boston section of the institute, originally named Ichthyologists, held a special luncheon meeting at which New England's past and future outstanding position in science was discussed. John J. Healy, jr., assistant general manager of Monsanto's Merrimac division and chairman of the Boston regional meeting, summed it up as follows:

"Although New England does not have any single huge chemical engineering development, based on a natural raw material, it has within its borders a large number of chemical manufacturing operations representing every phase of chemical engineering development.

"New England offers chemical manufacturers three advantages:—it is close to one of the most active research centers in the country; it is close to a major market for the consumption of chemicals; it has ready access to deep water and can, therefore, import many raw materials cheaply."

The technical end of the program was devoted to general sessions and symposiums on ultrasonics and fluidized powder operations. A total of twenty-one technical papers was presented.

U. S. Potash Reserves Ample

United States potash reserves will last a hundred years even at the present rate of consumption, N. C. White and C. A. Arend, jr., of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, told the general session.

"This vital fertilizer ingredient was so scarce during World War I that it had to be recovered from seaweed and smokestack gases," they said, "but discovery and development of deposits near Carlsbad, N. M., prevented another shortage in World War II."

The engineers reviewed the mining and refining of the potash ore by the three companies now operating in the Carlsbad area and pointed out the excellent working conditions possible in mining potash ore.

"The entire underground mine is clean, dry, well ventilated and lighted, with ample headroom," they said. "The temperature is even the year round at about 75°F and the colorings of the ore make the mine galleries a beautiful sight. The mining itself is highly mechanized, with the ore, broken by blasting, loaded by conveyors into electrically powered shuttle cars."

Psychological Tests for Engineers

Psychological tests can pick the good prospects for engineering jobs from the poor ones and can guide an engineer into the right kind of job for his own aptitudes, Arthur L. Miller and Paul C. Miller told the engineers. The Millers, father and son, work as Miller Associates, Boston, and have been giving these tests to engineers for years.

After outlining seven types of ability needed by the engineer the authors said

—*Continued on page 60*

ACCCE Outing June 23

A sports outing is planned by the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., on June 23 at 1 p.m. Ladies are invited. The afternoon will be featured by golf, tennis and swimming and dinner will be followed by bridge and other card games. Reservations, at $6.50 per person, must be received at the association's offices not later than June 16.

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PURITY, potency, identity determined **BY SPECIFIC QUANTITATIVE ASSAY METHODS.** The minimum purity of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck is 95% of vitamin B_{12} on an anhydrous basis.

THE MOST POTENT therapeutic substance known, on a weight-for-weight basis.

STABILITY: Special methods ensure the absence of impurities known to induce decomposition. Stability of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck, in both crystalline form and in solution, has been maintained for periods of more than one year.

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Studies on Oral Administration

Studies on the possible usefulness of vitamin B_{12} in human nutrition are still in the early investigational stage. Many pharmaceutical manufacturers have noted with special interest the results of the first of these studies[1] in which Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck was administered to a group of nutritionally deficient children.

These observations were made with

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} MERCK

Wetzel, *et al.*, found "what may be termed B_{12} functional deficiency, that was definitely benefited by oral therapy" with Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}. Over a 60-day period, the authors observed growth responses which were "equivalent to another 100–240 days of regular institutional care without the help of B_{12}." Besides growth improvement, the responding children showed increased physical vigor, alertness, better general behavior and greatly improved appetite. These data point the way to new lines of clinical investigation.

[1]Wetzel, N. C., Fargo, W. C., Smith, I. H., and Helikson, J.: *Growth failure in school children as associated with vitamin B_{12} deficiency—response to oral therapy*, Science 110: 651–653, December 16, 1949.

Your inquiries are cordially invited.

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ASCORBIC ACID
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

June 2, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.13 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .72½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .71 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.30 - 1.85
tech., t.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms. lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs. lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis. lb. .50 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .28½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs up lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.00.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton..160.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91 75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½- —
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .27 - .27½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works lb. .02¾- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .72 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24 - .25¼
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10½- .11
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11½
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .81 - 96
t.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .81 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .83
204° to 207° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .96
t.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - .85
petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .59½
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .40½- —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .53½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- .57½
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .38½- .41½
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .51½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .55½
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
245°C to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36½- —
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .26½- —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. .52½- .57½
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots, fib cans, kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .13 - .13½
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb 1.20 - —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 33%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.57 - 2.59
57%, cbys lb. 2.86 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 - .36
34% cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .149
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .065 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more, lb. .285 - .335
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., r.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
t.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys. lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms. lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms. lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms. lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .45 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.15
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.25
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.65
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.75
tanks, works ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.75
tanks, works ton.25.00 -27.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½- —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's.
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms. lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			redist.	redistilled
		frt.	freight	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg	regular
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	t.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color			solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid		
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum		
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	W	west
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Octoic—Alcohol, Phenylethyl

Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 • —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 • 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 • —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.50 • —
smaller lots lb. 5.55 • 6.50
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic cns. lb. .87 • —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 • —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¼
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 • .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 • .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 • 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 • .70
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .42 • —
tech., bbls lb. .32 • .33
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 • —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 • 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.30 • 3.45
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 • —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 • 2.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 • —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 • —
l.c.l. bl. .38 • —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .32 • —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .40 • —
powder, bbls lb. .45 • —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .49 • .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .13 • .14¼
double dist., dms lb. .14 • .15¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14 • .15¼
single-pressed, bgs lb. .13 • .14¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16¼- .17½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 • —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 • .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.c., works lb. .15 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 • 2.50
tanks, works ton. 14.40 -14.50
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 • 2.75
tanks, works ton. 17.75 -18.00
96%, tanks, works ton. 18.80 -19.00
Sulphuric, CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
8 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 19.85 -20.00
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½- .11¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 • .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 • .85
75-76%, dms lb. .86 • .90
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 • 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.36 • 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 • —
100-lb. dms lb. .33 • —
small, dms lb. .35 • .37
imported, kgs lb. .28 • .30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 • 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 • —
Tobias, bbls lb. .65 • —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 • 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 • .60
Root, bls lb. .60 • .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, oots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 • —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 • .60
tanks, works lb. .39 • —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .30 • .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.28 • 1.30
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 • —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.60 • 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 • .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.07 • 1.09
powd., bbls lb. 1.11 • 1.13
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .72 • .79
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 • —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 • —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .58½- .89
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 • .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, lb., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 • —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 • —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 • —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 • —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
tanks, frt alld lb. .12 • —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 • —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 • —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 • 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .47½- .48¼
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .51½- .57½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .37½- .38¼
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .48½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .57¼
tanks, same basis gal. .38½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .47 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .51 • .56
tanks, same basis gal. .37 • —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .46 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 • .55
tanks, same basis gal. .36 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .45½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .49½- .54¼
tanks, same basis gal. .35½- —
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .52 • .57
tanks, same basis gal. .38 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .52 • .57¼
tanks, same basis gal. .38 • —
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .77½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .86¼
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .45½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .49½- .54¼
tanks, same basis gal. .35½- —
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .52 • .57
tanks, same basis gal. .38 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .36½- —
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.55 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 17.59 -17.64
tanks, same basis gal. 17.45 • —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .45 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .49 • .54
tanks, same basis gal. .35 • —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.50 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .18.54 -18.59
tanks, same basis gal. 18.40 • —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 • —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .42 • —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .45 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 • —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .43½- —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .46½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .33½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .45 • —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .48 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 • —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 • 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 • 1.70

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL

- Pure (USP)
- Denatured
- Proprietary Solvent
- Anhydrous (200 proof)

ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
THERMO ANTI-FREEZE

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage. Get in touch with us today.

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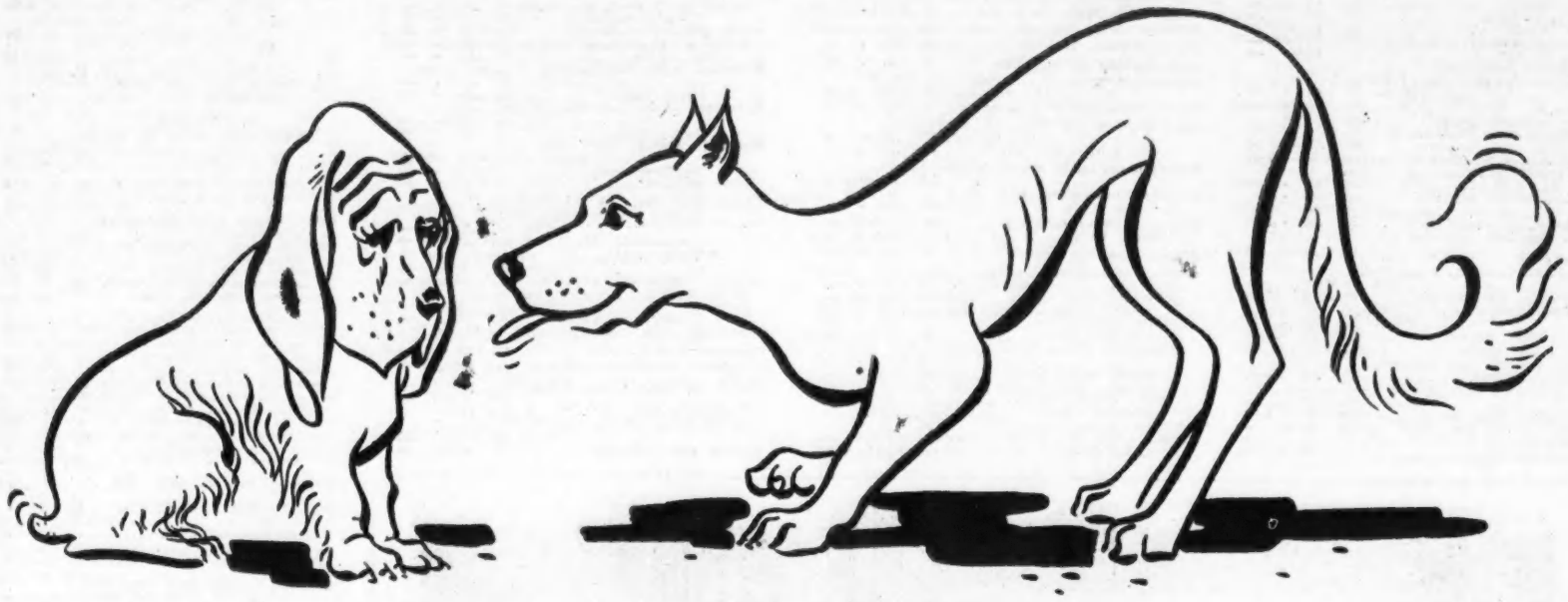
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS



What kind of pups will they have?

Canine marriages sometimes produce strange off-spring. If the parents haven't pedigree's . . . all kinds of ancestors show up in the pups. To someone who just wants a dog to love, ears too long or tail too short matters not at all.

Not so in the process industry. There—all hob breaks loose if a batch comes out anything but what's expected. And with good reason. You know scientific production controls assure quality materials. And you expect your suppliers to maintain high standards of quality in their materials. For if the batch doesn't match, out it goes—and out go your profits, too!

In the production of Fatty Acids—intransigent standards and rigidly maintained chemical controls are absolute necessities. Reputation for quality Fatty Acids goes to the manufacturer who checks carefully and checks often. We have always done both.

From its beginning, we developed and shared in the development of many major advances in this industry. We have always stressed our production control methods and techniques. Today, every step in the manufacture of all our products is carefully checked by experts. Our chemical control engineers see to it that Woburn products meet the requirements needed by you in your business.

For Fatty Acids you know you can trust—place your next order with us.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW
SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

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SOYA FATTY ACIDS
All types of Soya Fatty Acids for alkyds, soaps, synthetic detergents, sulphonation, emulsifying agents, buffing compounds, waxes, polishes, putty and caulking compounds, adhesives, cutting oils.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

Alcohol, Polyvinyl—Ammonium Thiocyanate

Alcohol, polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 • .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .80 • .88
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 • —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 • —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 • —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 • —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 • —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 • .16
denaturing grade dms. gal. 1.33 • 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .97 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 • —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 • 1.20
Alizarin (see Red, Alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .35 • .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm.-lots lb. 45.00 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 50.00 -55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works lb. 9.00 • —
10%, dms., works gal. 37.75 • —
2%, dms., works gal. 7.75 • —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs lb. .19 Nom.
Allyl oromide, cuye., 5,000 lbs., works, lb. .89 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 • 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 • —
Allyl starch, solid, dms., works lb. .38 • —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .279 • .297
50%, dms., works lb. .446 • —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .21 • .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 • .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 • —
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .70 • —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .41 • .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 • 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 • —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 • —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 • —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 • —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .30 • .40
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 • —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, bbls lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 • —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 • 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .08
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 • —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 • —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 • .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 • —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 • —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 • —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .39½
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17½- —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .16½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 • .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 • .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 • .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 • —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 • .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 • .53
kgs. frt. alld lb. .50 • —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 • .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 • .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 • —
jars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00

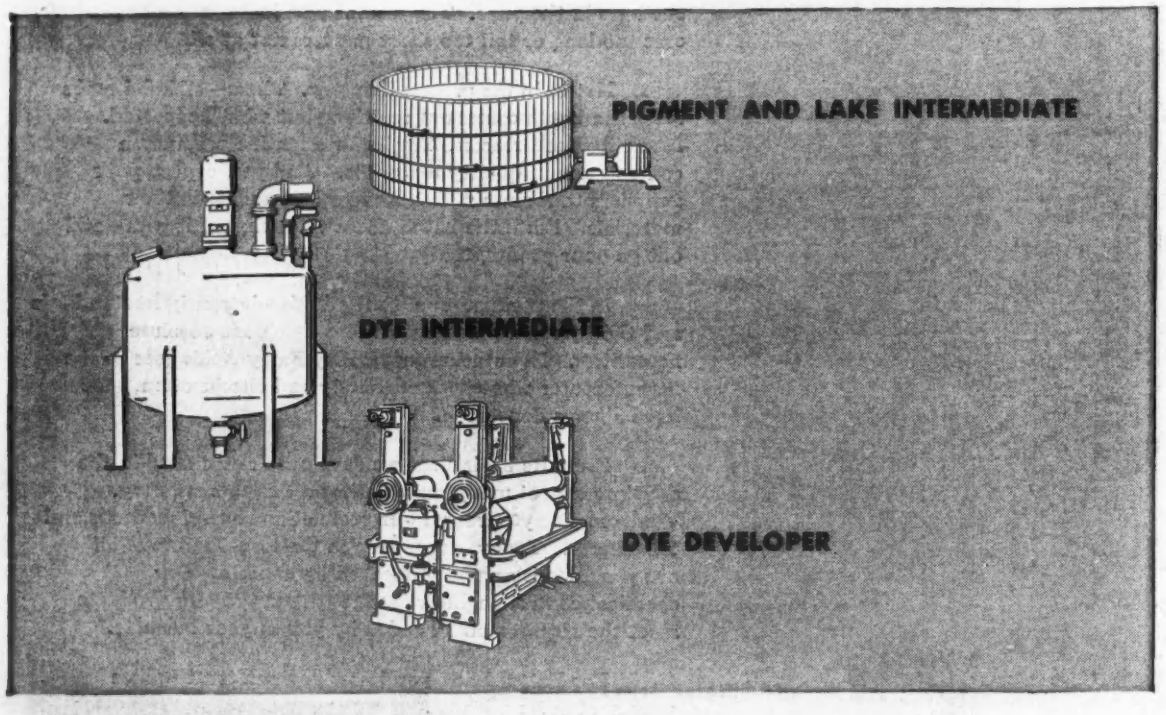
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .58 • —
standard, dms lb. .39¼- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .96 • —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms. lb. .44½- —
varnish standard, dms lb .49 — —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .29 • —
l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 • .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 • .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. 1.03 • —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .65 • .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.35 • —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 • 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 • .17½
2 lb. .19 • .19½
3 lb. .21 • .21½
4 lb. .16 • .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 76.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 • —
white, gran., ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 • .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 • .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 • 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 302.00 • —
ton lots, works ton. 355.50 • —
less ton lots, works ton. 360.50 • —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 • —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 • .36
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 • .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls. lb. .36 • .37
dms. lb. .37 • .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .20 • .21
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .18 • .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 • —
dms. lb. .80 • .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 • —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.81 • 3.91
Linoleate, piasue, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 • —
dms., works lb. .39 • —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs. lb. .85 • —
metal grade, kgs lb. .90 • —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs lb. .80 • —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 57.50 • —
dom., ogs., western works ton. 58.00 • —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 46.00 • —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 • .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 212.00 • —
ton lots, works ton. 265.50 • —
less ton lots, works ton. 270.50 • —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 • .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms. lb. .40 • —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 • .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 • .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 -37.00
converters', bulk, works ton. 37.50 -38.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 • —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 • .19

Eastman BETA OXY NAPHTHOIC ACID



We will be pleased to send you sample quantities of EASTMAN B. O. N. for your evaluation.

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co.), Kingsport, Tennessee

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40th St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave., So.

Ammonium thioglycollate, commercial, 100% basis, cbys..lb. 1.40 - 1.95
highly purified, same basis..lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Thiosulphate, cryst., jars, works lb. .32 - —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms .... lb 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots..lb.36.00 - —
monobasic, bots.....lb.34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms....lb. 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms .....lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. 76 - 81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .70 - 75
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works .....lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star .....lb. .14¾ - .15
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Czech, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .15¼ - .15¾
Syrian, bgs .....lb. .15 Nom.
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .14¼ - .14½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.65
Annatto powder, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls .... lb .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .24½ - —
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .25 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22¾ - —
Trichloride, pails, works.....lb. .35 - —
solution, cbys. .....lb .29 .30
Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd..lb. .20 - .23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms .....lb. 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. .....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls .....lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, kilo.70.00 -80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 -16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .75
root, bls. .....lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs .....lb. .12 - .15
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls..... lb. No stocks
Trioxide, USP, dms .....lb. .40 42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .06¼ - .06¾
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.940.00 -960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.485.00 -492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.400.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines.. ton.313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.111.50 -141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines...ton.78.50 -79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.58.00 -59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines...ton.52.00 -52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.49.00 -49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.41.50 -42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.35.00 -35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.30.50 -31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.29.50 -30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.28.00 -28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.30.50 -31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.30.50 -31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines...ton.19.00 -27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery.. ... gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½ - .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-293° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton.31.00 - —
fet. bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06½ - —
process form. bgs., works..lb. .05¾ - .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery .....ton.21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz.10.50 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 6.25 - 7.00

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units..vial. .42 - —
10,000 units.....vial. .80 - —
50,000 units.....vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
tree bark, bgs .....lb. .53 - .58
Barbital, USP, dms.....lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 4.77 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works.....ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. .....lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .17 - .18
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —

Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb 21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis..ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines... ton.30.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Root, bls .....lb. .50 - .52
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.ton.12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms .....lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .19 - .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - .21
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼ - .23¼
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —

Benzene hexachloride, 6% gamma, 50% dust, wet distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Benzidine base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .27 - —
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago Dist.; Cleveland Dist.; Dangerfield, Tex.; Geneva, Utah; Johnstown, Pa.; Lorain, Ohio; Minequa, Colo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh Dist.; St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Woodward, Ala.; Wyandotte, Mich gal. .25 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq..lb. .20½ - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - .22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., dms. .lb. .80 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns .....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.33 - 1.50
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.55 - 2.25

Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns .....lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .33 - .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - .21¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½ - .22
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .75 —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½ - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works....lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls. .....lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. .....gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 3.97 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.29 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.87 - —
Oxychloride, dms. .....lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.02 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms....lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.92 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.20 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.82 - —

Heyden
CHLORINATED COMPOUNDS

Intermediates of outstanding value in the production of dyes, pharmaceuticals, essential oils, fungicides and other organic chemicals.

CHLORINATED BENZALDEHYDES
Ortho-Chlorobenzaldehyde
Para-Chlorobenzaldehyde
2,4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde
3,4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde

CHLORINATED BENZOIC ACIDS
Ortho-Chlorobenzoic Acid
Para-Chlorobenzoic Acid
2,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
3,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid

CHLORINATED TOLUENES
Ortho-Chlorotoluene
Para-Chlorotoluene
2,4-Dichlorotoluene
3,4-Dichlorotoluene

CHLORINATED BENZOYL CHLORIDES
Benzoyl Chloride
Ortho-Chlorobenzoyl Chloride
Para-Chlorobenzoyl Chloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzoyl Chloride
3,4-Dichlorobenzoyl Chloride
Anisoyl Chloride
(Para-Methoxybenzoyl Chloride)

CHLORINATED BENZOTRICHLORIDES
Benzotrichloride
Ortho-Chlorobenzotrichloride
Para-Chlorobenzotrichloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzotrichloride
3,4-Dichlorobenzotrichloride

CHLORINATED BENZYL CHLORIDES
Benzyl Chloride
Ortho-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
Para-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride
3,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride

Technical literature and samples will be mailed promptly upon request on Company letterhead.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Quadrafos • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

SERVING INDUSTRY THROUGH FINER CHEMICALS

Black, Acetylene—Cadmium Metal

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- .22¼

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .117 - .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .12 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root, bls lb. .10 - .12
bark of root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .45 - .50

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 6.25 - —
soluble, bgs., ea lb. .16 - .17¼
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22
Bloodroot, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis rb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Conalt, genuine, bbls. same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same nasis lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).

Blue, methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls rb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls, same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bis. lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —

Bone meal, steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works. ton.58.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.58.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.52 - 2.50
cbys. lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 - 5.40
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3015- .3040
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15½
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½- .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼- .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08½
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .04¼- .06½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 - .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .20 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .22 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, ill., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, ref'd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —

How PURE do you want your H_3PO_4?

DESCRIPTION

Chemical formula: H_3PO_4
Specific gravity: 1.692 (20°C/4°C)
Freezing point: 21°C (70°F)
Viscosity relative to water at 25°C (77°F): 43.5
Turbidity: none

CONTAINERS

Stainless steel drums:
55 gal.—750 lbs. net.
ICC carboys:
13 gal.—180 lbs. net.
6½ gal.—90 lbs. net.
5 gal.—70 lbs. net.

V-C PHOSPHORIC ACID, N. F. Grade, is guaranteed to contain 85% free phosphoric acid. It surpasses National Formulary and American Chemical Society specifications and meets all U. S. Food and Drug Administration regulations.

This odorless, water-white, sparkling-clear, syrupy liquid is made from elemental phosphorus and is believed to be the purest phosphoric acid produced in the world today.

V-C Phosphoric Acid, N.F. Grade, is ideally suited for use in pharmaceuticals and other chemical products where unsurpassed purity is indicated.

V-C Phosphoric Acid, N.F. Grade, is produced in the most modern plant of its kind, on the site of the first phosphate mine and phosphoric acid plant in the U. S.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Chemicals Division: *401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia*

PHOSPHORUS
PHOSPHORIC ACIDS
85% N.F. Grade • 85% Technical Grade
75% Food Grade • 50% Food Grade • 62½% Commercial Grade
SODIUM PHOSPHATES
Disodium Phosphate (*Technical and Drug Grades*)
Trisodium Phosphate • Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES
Monocalcium Phosphate • Lucky Leaven® Phosphate
Phosphate Paste

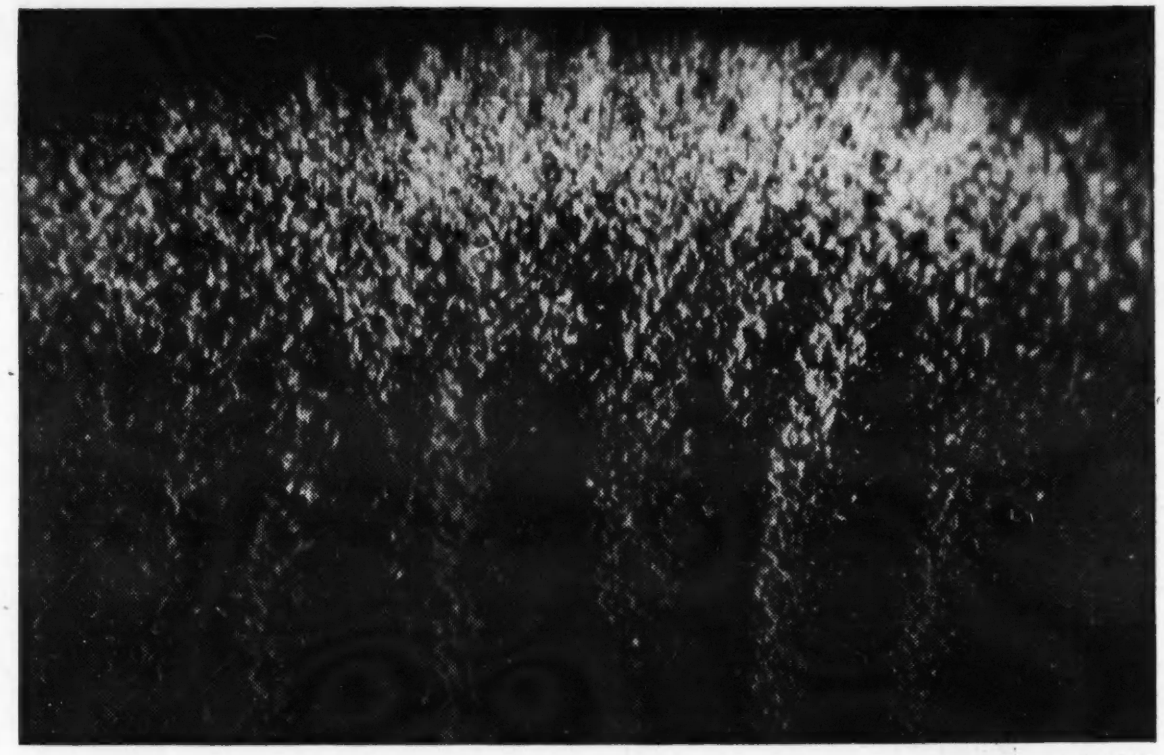
VC CHEMICALS

Cadmium, stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b., N.Y., frt. equald..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more ... lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs. futures....lb. .65 - 66
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .27 - .29
Calamus, root, dom., bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls .....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works...gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¼- —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11½
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars..ton 9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l works..ton29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
USP gran. bbls ...lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ...lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms....lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms ....lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms.lb. 1.80 - 1.95
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd.E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, ton lots and less, dms .lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars .....lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works ..lb. .37 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .38 - .44
Mandelate USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, tech., works .....lb. .07 - .09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms .....lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l ...100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, wks. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works .....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works .....lb 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms. lb. 1.97 - 1.98
reg. powd., dms .....lb 1.82 - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 2.75 - 2.85
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots .....lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs .....lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, whse..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .47 - —
USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .74 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
powd., bxs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
powd., bxs. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works. lb. .10¾- —
NF, cbys .....lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¾- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —

Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works .....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 3.30 - 3.45
medium, cs. .....lb. 2.95 - 3.40
Coorges, cs. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Alleppey, cs....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guatemala, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat..lb. 2.12 - 2.15
Ceylon, bgs. .....lb. 2.12 - 2.15
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF quik, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd .....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls... 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities .....gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works.....gm. .40 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn..cn. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.86 - —
8,800 A units, per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .18 - —
dms., works..milli. units. .16 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .24 - —
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 8.75 - 9.00

Cadmium Stearate—Cellulose, Acetate-Butyrate

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .27 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .22½- .23½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - .25½
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock..lb. .20¼- .20½
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock..lb. .20¾- .22½
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b Newark, N. J..lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis....lb. .22¼- —
dm. lo's, same basis...lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, tongstick, bls., lb. .23 - .25
broken, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
short stick, bls .....lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, Kwangsi, rolls, select, cs..lb. .11½- .12
broken, bls .....lb. .10½- .11
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls..lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls .....lb. .13½- .14
unscraped, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
broken, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls .....lb. .13½- .14
unscraped, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
broken, bls .....lb. .13 - .13½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls .....lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls. .....lb. .41 - .42
Buds, China, bgs .....lb. .46 - .47
Cassia fistula, bskts .....lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports.. long ton.125.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. .....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works..lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip, bls. .....lb. .63 - .68
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Indian, bgs .....lb. .24 - .24½
afloat, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .24½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .38
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .49 - —



Aspergillus magnified 78X.

when mold presides, your profits SLIDE!

During any stage of your manufacturing processes unwanted mold is an expensive item, once it gets control. Lost production time, material wastes, and delayed orders may be the result. Together, these spell lower profits.

It is no longer necessary to run the costly risk of attacks by mold and bacteria. Dowicides, Dow's industrial germicides and fungicides, will bring you proper protection against these profit eaters. Dowicides are, at present, being used successfully to control mold and bacterial growth in the paint, paper, textile, leather and other industries. They are available in both oil and water-soluble types.

Protect your profits by providing adequate protection against attacks by mold and bacteria. Investigate Dowicides today. Complete laboratory facilities are maintained by Dow to help you solve your problems. Contact your nearest sales office or write to Midland.

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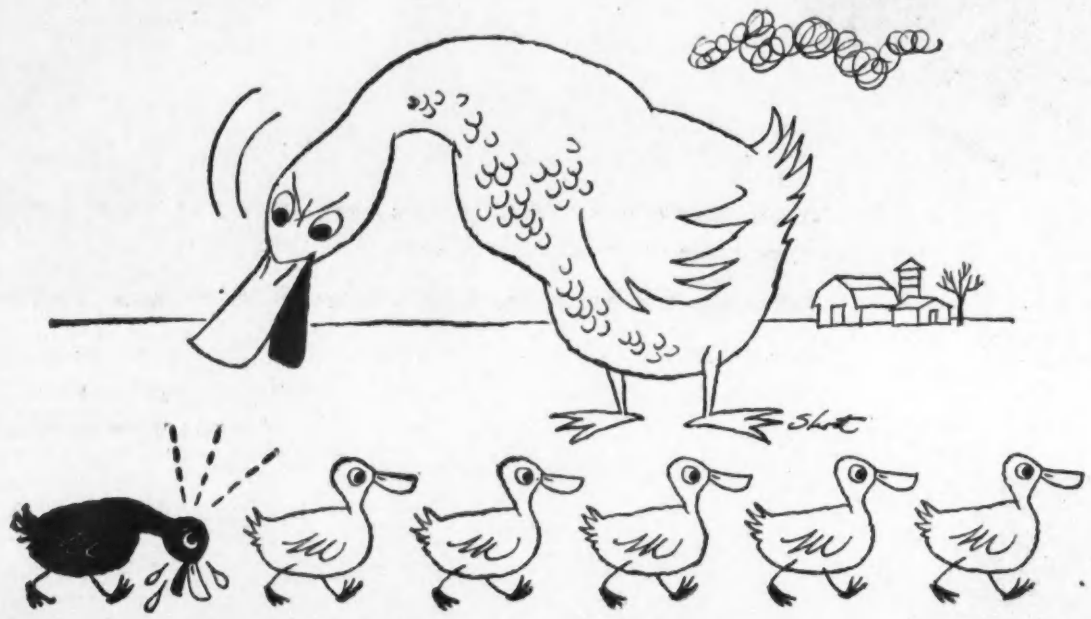
Industrial Germicides and Fungicides

DOW CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Cellulose, Acetate-Butyrate, Flake, 26.5%—Cottonseed Meal

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, 26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 • —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 • —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 • .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 • .54
45% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 • —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 • —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 • .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 • .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 • .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. allwd. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .48 • —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 • —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 • .92
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 • —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.85 • —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02¾- .05¼
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 • —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 • —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 • —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .45 • .55
Roman, bls lb. .85 • .90
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26¼- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 • .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 • —
Charcoal hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.80 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 49.80 • —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton. 46.80 -69.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton. 41.80 -45.50
bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.80 -43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., sgs., c.l., works, South ton. 30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 • —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 30.00 • —
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .06 • .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .041⅝- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0440- .0450
tanks, works lb. .0345- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .0970- .1055
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton. 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton. 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 98½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 13.00 • —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 • —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton. 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 • —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 • 1.10
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 • 1.00
Chloroanisidin, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.25 • —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 • .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 • .85
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .08 • .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 • .16
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100-lbs. 2.90 • —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.10 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
USP, dms. lb. .30 • .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.35 • —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 3.75 • 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 • —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld. lb. .91 • —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 • —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 • —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 • —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 • —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 • —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 • 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 • 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 • 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08 • —
cbys. lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 • —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .52 • —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 7.65 • 9.29
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs. lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 • .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 • .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 • .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 • .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 • .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 • 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 • 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 • 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .90 • 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .18 • .18½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.50 • 5.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 • 2.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 • 3.00
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 • 5.00
artificial, bots lb. 15.00 • —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .22 • .22½
futures, bls lb. No offers
Zanzibar, bls lb. .22 • .22½
afloat lb. .21 • .21½
Clover tops, red, dem., bgs lb. .55 Nom.
imported, bgs lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 • .69
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .54 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .56 • .66
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 • —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 • —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., divd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 • —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 • —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. 91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.13 • —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 • —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 • —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 • —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 • 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 • —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 • —
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 • —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 • .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 • .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 • .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .57 • .62
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 • —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.25 • —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 • —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .20 • .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .15 • .17
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 • .70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .21 • —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .22½- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .28 • .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .13 • .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 • .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 • .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .64 • .82
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 • —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 • .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. 19.20 -20.20
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .27¼- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .18¾- .22
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 • —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 • 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .26¼- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic, divd lb. .20½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .24 • —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 • —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 • —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .29 • .35
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .30 • .35
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib. dms lb. 3.50 • —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.60 • —
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works lb. .1335- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.60 • —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1335- .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 • 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 • —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 185.00 • —
Pacific ports ton. 180.00 • —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07½
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.99 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.03 • —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.27 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.42 • —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 • .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 • —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 • —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 • .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., divd., unit-ton 1.75 • —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton. 63.50 -64.00



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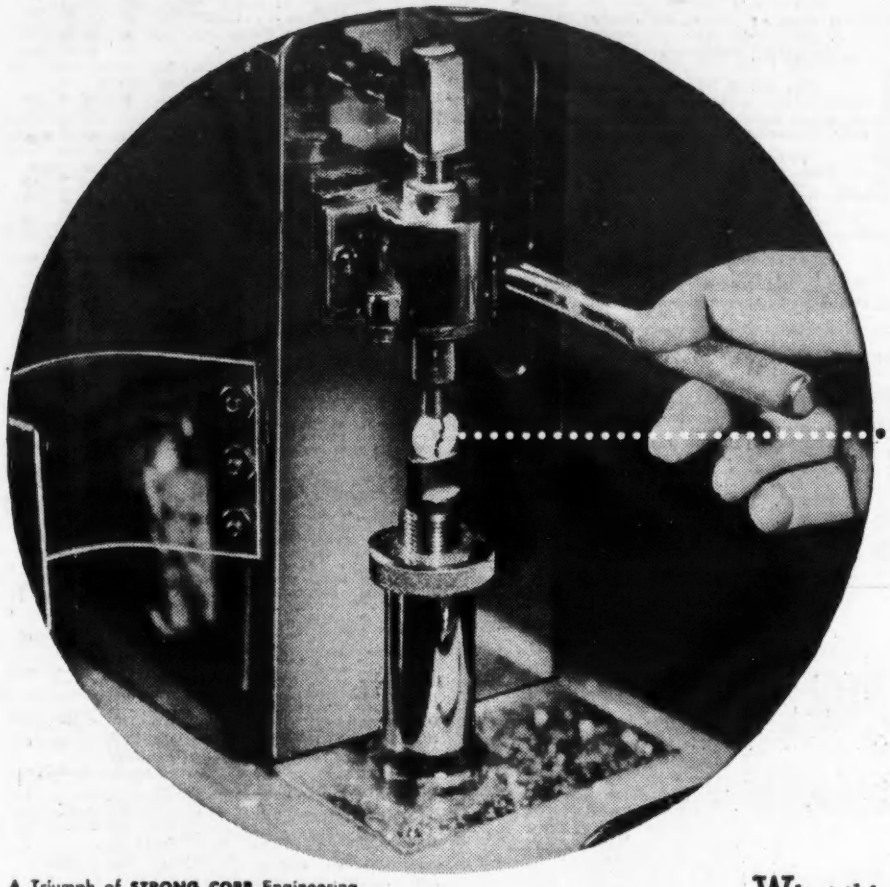

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A Triumph of **STRONG COBB** Engineering.
New Tablet Hardness Tester! (U. S. Pat. Pend.)

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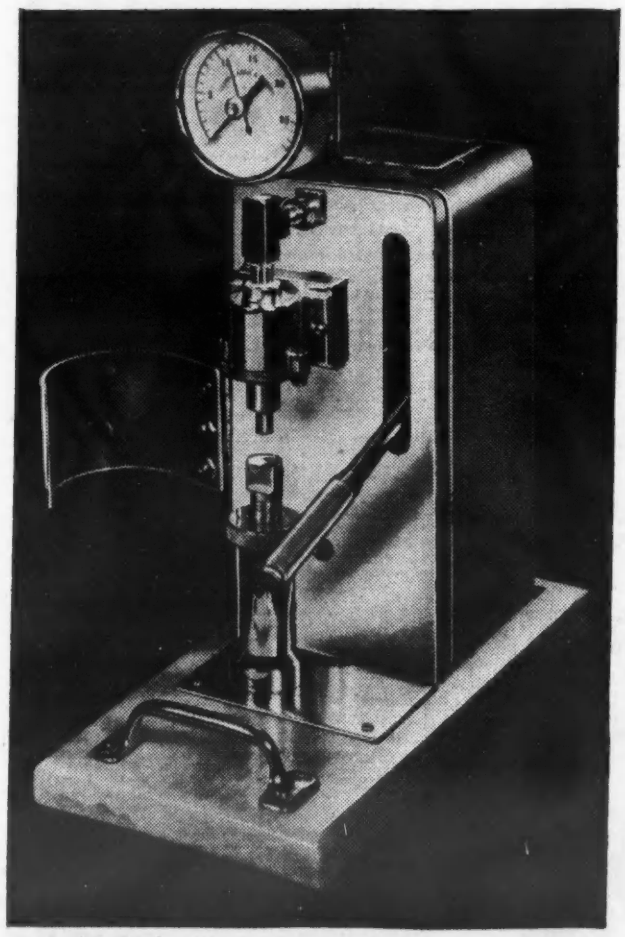

What this country's tablet makers have needed is a *good improved, dependable* tablet hardness tester—*and it's here!*

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Leave it to Strong Cobb—first with the finest in original ideas for the pharmaceutical industry—to come up with the right answer! This new device for testing plain compressed tablets is a *5-way improvement* over conventional type testers:

IMPROVED Accommodates a greater variety of tablet sizes!

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IMPROVED Register gauge reads greater pressure than conventional testers!

IMPROVED Impossible to apply further pressure once the tablet breaks!

IMPROVED Readings with Strong Cobb's new tester are consistent . . . show less variance even when taken by several operators.

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AMPIN Originators and Developers of the for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection.

Coumarin—Dimethyl Sulphate

Coumarin, cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .27½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .28 - .29
imported, kgs. ..... lb. .22 - .24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - 18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .36½- .40
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .37½- .47
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .23½- —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .168 - —
NF, beechwood, bots., cbys ... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys ..... lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms ..... gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1130- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1160- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .113 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1180- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1210- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .115 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .118 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1050- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 14.00 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works .. lb. .26 - .30
Cubeb berries, AX NS bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls. ..... lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09 - —
tanks ..... gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .16
Morocco, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Cutch, extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton. 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.55 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- .11⅛
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works ..... lb. .09¼- .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- .25
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .26
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - .24
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works ..... cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots .. gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .33 - .35
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 -55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works .. ton. 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10½- .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls. ... lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd. lb. .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. .. lb. 30.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.59 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.69 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.49 - —

Dextrin, corn, white, paper bgs, c.l., 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP, dms. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. ... lb. 2.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .32½- —
Dianisidin, dms. ..... lb. 1.85 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ..... ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ..... ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ... ton. No prices,
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .49 - —
Dicapryl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works ..... lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyD.
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .055 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .36 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E ..... lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .36½-.● —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - .52½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .57½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .55½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. ..... lb. .49 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E .. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots .... kilo. 240.00 -320.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots ..... oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots. ..... gram. 8.00 - 8.75
Diglycol, laurate, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Oleate, dms. ..... lb. .25 - .27
Stearate, dms. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials, gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials ..... gram. .45 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms. lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- .11
dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .12¼
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .51 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .22 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works ..... lb. .16½ —

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
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MONTRO ROSE
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MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., cl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
tanks	lb.	.21	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
Dinitroaniin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls	lb.	.16	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48° C m.p., dms., c.l	lb.	.13½	.14½
l.c.l.	lb.	.14	.15
tanks	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.28	.29½
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.09½	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.19	—
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.435	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.445	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	.55
N. Y. whse.	gal.	.46	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.20	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.36	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms.	lb.	.43	.62
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	3.25	3.50
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	.65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.10	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.43	.47
mass, cs.	lb.	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20	Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27	Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31	Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36	Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.76	—
40	Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57	Amido naphthol red 6B.	lb.	.90	—
79	Ponceau R.	lb.	.88	—
151	Orange II.	lb.	.44	—
165	Red lake C.	lb.	1.05	—
179	Azo rubine	lb.	.93	—
176	Red lake A.	lb.	.80	—
180	Diamond blue 3B.	lb.	.84	—
185	Cochineal red A.	lb.	.85	—
202	Chrome blue black R.	lb.	.62	—
203	Chrome black T.	lb.	.72	—
208	Sulphon acid blue R.	lb.	.83	—
216	Acid alizarin red B.	lb.	.77	—
234	Resorcin brown.	lb.	.82	—
246	Naphthol blue black.	lb.	.78	—
278	Benzo fast red SBL.	lb.	2.74	—
289	Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299	Diamond black F.	lb.	1.78	—
304	Nerol 2B.	lb.	1.84	—
326	Benzo fast orange S.	lb.	1.45	—
332	Bismarck brown R.	lb.	.76	—
365	Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382	Diamine black BH.	lb.	1.51	—
401	Diamine black BH.	lb.	.58	—
406	Benzo blue 2B conc.	lb.	.98	—
419	Diamine fast red F.	lb.	1.05	—
420	Diamine brown M.	lb.	.82	—
448	Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561	Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581	Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593	Diamine green B.	lb.	.80	—
598	Congo brown G.	lb.	1.20	—
620	Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640	Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657	Malachite green.	lb.	1.93	—
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667	Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671	Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680	Methyl violet B.	lb.	.95	—
681	Crystal violet	lb.	.91	—
698	Formyl violet S4B.	lb.	1.51	—
720	Chrome azurol B.	lb.	3.60	—
729	Victoria blue B.	lb.	2.48	2.68
737	Wool green S.	lb.	2.14	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841	Safranine	lb.	2.58	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)—

863	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.60	—
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054	Alizarin saphiro B.	lb.	2.59	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1086	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
	double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.52	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.30	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4	Acid anthracine brown P.G.	lb.	1.48	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L.	lb.	1.94	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.	lb.	2.53	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	.97	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B.	lb.	1.25	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,

Auramine, O	lb.	1.69	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.06	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.42	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.55	—
Y, extra	lb.	.59	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.82	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.93	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.01	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B extra	lb.	.78	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.42	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.82	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.80	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher

For the good name of your product... custom-built protection

Basic fine chemicals of uniform, dependable purity are the best protection for the name of your product. You add to your manufacturing skill eighty-three years of chemical experience when you specify Mallinckrodt.

Chemicals in a wide range of grades are *custom-built* to meet every pharmaceutical and cosmetic need.

Bismuth Salts

GRADES	BULK fl. oz. per lb. (average)	CUSTOM-BUILT FOR
Bismuth Subcarbonate U.S.P.	32	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Heavy	27	Tablets
U.S.P. Light	52	Suspensions
Extra Light	80	Suspensions
Bismuth Subnitrate N.F. VIII	32	Powders Suspensions All-purpose use
N.F. Heavy Powder	26	Tablets
Bismuth Subsalicylate U.S.P.	120	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Special	160	Suspensions Powders of great bulk

All U.S.P. or N.F. grades of a compound are of identical purity. Bulk is the only variable.

Other Mallinckrodt Bismuth Compounds include:

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Bismuth Betanaphthol
Bismuth Citrate
Bismuth Hydroxide
Bismuth Nitrate
Bismuth Oxide Anhydrous
Bismuth Oxychloride
Bismuth Phenosulfonate
Bismuth Salicylate 40%
Bismuth Subiodide
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate

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NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____

Echinacea Root—Gammapicoline

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .45 • .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.09 • 1.12
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. .80 • .85
tanners, bbls. lb. .06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .40 • .50
Elecampane root, bls. lb. .22 • .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 • .35
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 • .45
select, bndls. lb. .55 • .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.37.50 -40.00
Ephedra herb, bls. lb. .30 • .32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .93 • —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .75 • —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .45 • —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 4.00 • 4.25
Eserine, bots. oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots. oz.33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.36.00 -37.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 • —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.00 • —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .30 • —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. .75 • .90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs. lb. 1.03 • 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 • —
Ethyl acetate, synth., 95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 • —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .46 • —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .49½- —
tanks, works lb. .48 • —
Benzoate, dms. lb. .70 • .75
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works lb. .70 • —
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms. lb. .39 • .41
Butyrate, bots. gal. 4.75 • —
cns., works lb. .65 • .70
dms., works lb. .60 • —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. .20 • .22
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.25 • 2.30
Formate, dms. lb. .35 • —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.88 • 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .50 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 • 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 • —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .55 • —
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine, dms lb. .80 • —
Ethylanilin, dms. lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l. lb. .15 • —
tanks lb. .13 • —
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 • .62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .11½- —
W of Rockies lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies lb. .08 • —
W of Rockies lb. .09 • —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, frt. alld., East lb. .16¾- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 • —
tanks, works lb. .23 • —
Monostearate, dms. lb. .33 • —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 • —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 • —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 • —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 • 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 • 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 • .14
Eugenol, prime, USP lb. 2.10 • 2.95
Euphorbia, pil., acro., oils lb. .18 • .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works, ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs. lb. .11 • .11½
French, bgs. lb. .11 • .11½
Indian, bgs lb. .12 • .12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .11 • .11½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06½- .07
Syrian, bgs. lb. .06 • .06½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11½- —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal.32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 • 2.60
Fishberries, bgs lb. .20 • .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton.135.00 • —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton.130.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .42 • .45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton.47.50 • —
l.c.l., mines ton.49.50 • —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton.42.00 • —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton.45.00 • —
l.c.l., mines ton.47.00 • —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton.39.00 -41.00
powd., 90-92% ton.41.00 • —
foundry grade, lump, 85-60%, ton.34.00 • —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton.35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines ton.30.00 • —
Tex., mines ton.27.00 • —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 • 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .22 • —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 • —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .17 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 • .40

G

G salt, bbls. lb. .59 • 60
Galangal root, bls. lb. .22 • .25
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls. No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05

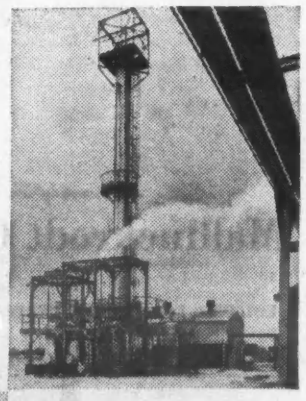
Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride

a widely useful solvent, extractant, chemical intermediate of exceptional quality

The extremely narrow boiling range of Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride indicates the high product quality that results from close production control.

Best known as a solvent with an unusually wide range of applications, high-purity Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride is also a versatile and safe extractant for edible oils, essential aromatic oils and drug principles. It is an important ingredient in fumigants, insecticides, cleansing agents, rubber cements and mastics, and is a valuable chemical intermediate.

From Jefferson's production facilities, Ethylene Dichloride is available in tank cars and 55 gallon drums. For your preliminary investigations, we will be glad to supply samples. Please make requests on your company letterhead.



Ethylene dichloride fractionating tower and purification unit at Jefferson plant, Port Neches, Texas

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

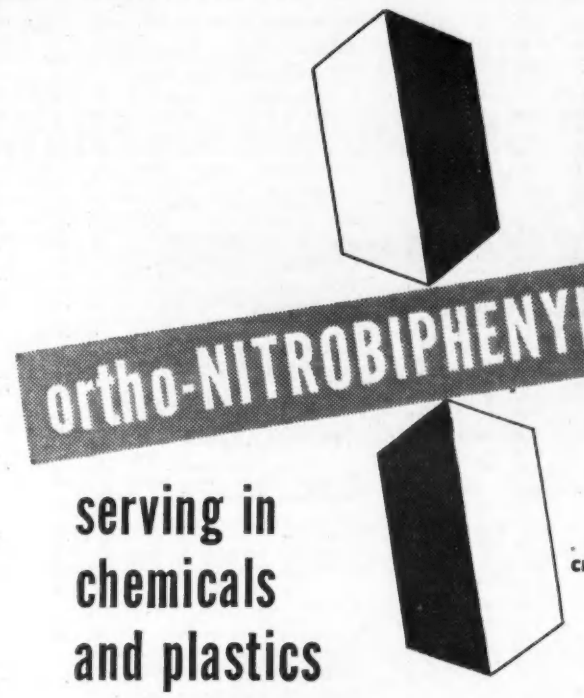
ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks.. gal. .10375- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks.gal. .116 - —
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks . gal. .10375- .11
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks . gal. .9875- .10
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1275- —
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks..gal. .05125- —
Gelatin, silver tabd, imported, cs lb. 1.15 —
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Gentisn root, bls .....lb. .13 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .21
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
prime .....lb 3.20 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, African, bots. lb. 7.25 - 8.70
Jamaican .....lb. 9.40 -12.00
Root, African, bls. .....lb. .37 - .38
Mar.-May shipment, bgs. ..lb. .37 - .38
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures, lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .50 - .50½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .49½- .50
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .48 - .48½
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .47 - .47½
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .46 - .46½
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest .lb. .18½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 —
Bone glue, t.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - .23
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .25 .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 .32
296-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .33 - .36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .34 - .38
495-529 bgs. c.l., dlvd .....lb 35 .39
Hide glue, t.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls. ½c more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .16¾ .18¾
soapiye, 80% tanks, dlvd . lb. .15¼- .16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb 23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .24¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .23⅝- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p. 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
lb. .24½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .23⅝- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works .....lb .17 —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.50 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 2.90 - 3.50
powd., bxs. .....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 68-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse .lb. No prices.
No. 2, whse.....lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .06½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose .....lb. .04¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Turigstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .33½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis . lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis . lb. .35¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis . lb. .35¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .36¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .22¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis . lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis . lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis . lb. .14½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis . lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 28-29%, bbls., same basis.. lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis . lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.. lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis . lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis . lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis . bl. .28½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb .33 .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls. works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00

Green, tungstated, brilliant, kgs..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs .....lb. 2.60 —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs .....lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. .....lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls .....lb. .35 .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins .....lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate dms .....lb 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana powd. cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs .....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13½
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs .....lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .16 - .17
Manila, toba, B, bgs .....lb. No prices.
C, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .27
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 .14
dust, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
soft, MA, bgs .....lb. .14 - .15
WS, bgs .....lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .19 - .21
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .25
seeds, bgs .....lb. .14 - .15
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs .....lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .27

Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs.lb. .23 - .30
A/E, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. .....lb. .07½- .08½
E, bgs. .....lb. .12½- .13½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs ... lb. .06 - .07
black, bold, bgs .....lb. .11 - .12
unscraped, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs.... lb. .09 - .10
pale, chips, bgs .....lb. .11 - .13
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .28 - .30
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
dust, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns. .....lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N E. States, Minneapolis, N C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .12 - .12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .12 - .12½
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum cs. .....lb 75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs .....lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 .....lb. .49 - .54
No. 2 .....lb. .45 - .46
No. 3 .....lb. .34 - .35
Kauri, bgs. .....lb. .31½- .32⅝
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
Mastic, cs. .....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs. .....lb. .30 - .35



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Monsanto's ortho-nitrobiphenyl, technical, (also known as ortho-nitrodiphenyl) is used as an intermediate in chemical synthesis, sometimes as an alternate for substituted nitrobenzenes. It also serves as a plasticizer in plastics. In any of its varied applications, ortho-nitrobiphenyl offers both economy and efficiency.

Molecular weight of Monsanto's ortho-nitrobiphenyl is 199.20. It is a light yellow-to-reddish crystalline solid. Its crystallizing point is 34.5° C., approximately 325° C. It is available for immediate shipment in 525-pound steel drums.

If you want further information on ortho-nitrobiphenyl . . . or any Monsanto intermediate or heavy chemical . . . contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or mail the coupon. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1754-E South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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ortho-Chloroaniline
para-Chloroaniline
ortho-Chlorophenol
para-Chlorophenol
Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 46.5°
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48.0°
Monsanto Salt
ortho-Nitroaniline
ortho-Nitrobiphenyl
para-Nitrobiphenyl
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para-Nitrochlorobenzene
para-Nitrophenol
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Salicylic Acid, Technical
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para-Toluenesulfonchloride
Toluenesulfonic Acid

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Basic Chrome Sulfate (Santotan*) for tanning industry
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MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Organic Chemicals Division
1754-E South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri
Please send information on ortho-nitrobiphenyl and on.....
.....
.....
Name.....*Title*.....
Company.....
Street.....
City.....*Zone*.....*State*.....

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Gum, Olibanum—Manganese Hydrate

Gum, olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .16 - .20
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Scammony, cs.....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.48
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .05½- .06½
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Acme, Texas, frt. equald, ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald.. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .39 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .80 - .90
imp., black, whole, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
ground, bxs.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, rbls., c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4 (red), bbls., c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .16½- —
group 3, tanks..gal. .12½- .13½
Hesperidin methylchalcone, works. lb.50.00 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs. c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane, industrial, group 2, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16½- —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 - —
works.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 6b dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works..kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF.....oz 13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb 40 - 45
Horehound, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb 14 - 17
Hydrastine, bots.....lb.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF.....oz.30.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....lb.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fin. grns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, obls...lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks.....lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms.....lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 7.30 - 7.55
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.13.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, F, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.52 - —
resubl., USP., bots., jars.....lb. 2.30 - 2.41
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms, lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 - 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 6.25 -13.25
beta, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.25
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
powd., bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), annydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works ..100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
USP, dms., works.....lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld..lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .34 - —
ton lots.....lb. .35 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms....lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.....lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. .84 - .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works...lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 3.15 - 3.70
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.25.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - .11½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
Resin, NF, powd., bxs.....lb. 6.20 - 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .03 - .18
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .54 - .59
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .08625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .092 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .121 - .126
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .088 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g. w.w. tanks. gal. .085 - .09
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .095 - .10
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .30 - .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .26 - .31
hydrous.....lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .1270 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Lauryl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .19¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .19¾- —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .20 - —
gran., powd., dms.....lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .26 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .33 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - .39
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.30 - —
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .1200- —
St. Louis.....lb. .1150- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000 40,000 lbs., works lb. .27 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .19¾- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½- —
60% PbO, dms., works....lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .38 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.. lb. .37½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .41¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works .lb. .50¼- —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .36 - —
ton lots.....lb. .37 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works.....lb. .24¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .12½- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .19¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¾- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- .17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works... ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.13.50 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton 9.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Sherwood, Tenn..ton.13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works....ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, bots....lb. 5.50 - 5.80
96-98%, bots.....lb. 6.35 - 6.95
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.00
Lindane, 25%, cns., works.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works.....lb. 3.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls...lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton.67.00 -68.00
extracted, 34%, same basis....ton.62.00 -63.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works.....lb.14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅝- .07¼
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
leaves, NF.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls.....lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls.....lb 1.05 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .88 - .90
West Indian, bls.....lb. .79 - .80
broken, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., etns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, etns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light etns.....lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.s., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms. works.lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, etns., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash..ton.33.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .36 - .40
Manganese acetate, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works..ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.74.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, lb. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., works.....lb. .34 - —

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THE MANUFACTURING PHARMACIST now has available in one moderately priced material an infinitely soluble yet non-hygroscopic powder sufficiently stable for production of parenteral as well as peroral preparations.

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Manganese, Hypophosphite—Monochlorobenzene

Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 • .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾ • .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. precip., dms lb. .21½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 • —
smaller lots lb. .36 • .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.63.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.70.00 • —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.72.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E ton.79.50 • —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton, No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.62.00 -63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 • 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 • 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 • .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 • —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom
Bohemian, bls. lb. .38 - .38½
Chilean, bls lb. .50 Nom.
French, bls. lb. .48 - .48½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 • .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 • —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 12.00 -12.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, ctns lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 • 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .32 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .36 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 • 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, crys., powd., fib. dms. lb. 3.27 • 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.07 • —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.22 • —
Meta: (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 • 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 • 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 • —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 • —
l.c.l. lb. .22 • —
tanks lb. .20 • —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 • —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .76 • —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 • —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs. lb. .83 • —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .58 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .61 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .59 • —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .41 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .26 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .43½- .45
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .29½- .31

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 • —
feed grade, 98%, same basis. lb. 3.00 • —
Methoxychlor, dealers dms., cs., 97%, same basis lb. 2.97 • —
works lb. .65 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., 1½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .60 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 • —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .53 • —
frt. alld. W. gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .60½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .47 • —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 • 2.90
extra lb. 4.00 • 4.40
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 • 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 • .71
cyls. lb. .60 • .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 • —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 • —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 • —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.48 • 1.65
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 • —
tanks, works lb. .23 • —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.65 • 4.78
cbys., works lb. 2.80 • 3.00
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45 • —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 • 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Roscanilin chloride, USP, bots lb. 5.17 • 5.27
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .42 • —
cans, 25-50 lbs. lb. .47 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.50 • —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 -58.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 • —
tanks, works lb. .09 • —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .95 • —
Methylcellulose, special vis., 4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 • —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 • .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 • —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 • .72
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 2.87 • —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 3.02 • 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 • —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 • 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 • 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 • 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 • 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.40 • 1.45
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¼- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .10¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12¼- .12¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .26 • .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .22 • —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .23¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 • —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .09½- .10
New Orleans, tanks gal. .08½- .09
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 • 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 • —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 • —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07 • .08½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 • .09½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 • .07

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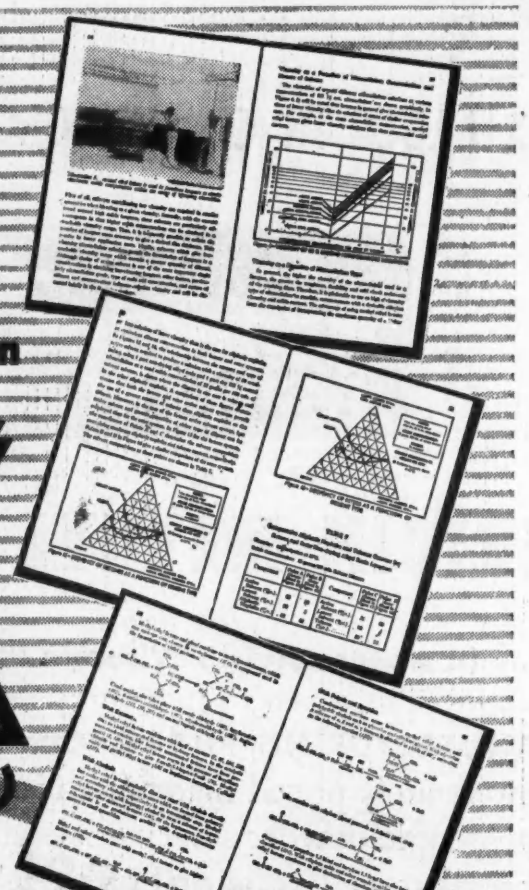
MEK

(methyl ethyl ketone)

...a comprehensive review of its characteristics and commercial uses



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This review of Shell's experience to date with the properties and applications of MEK contains many references to existing literature.

Of particular interest to surface coating manufacturers are the charts and data relating to the use of MEK in lacquers and other finishes.

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Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .25½ - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% ..lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% ..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .35½ - .36
tanks, same basis ..lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works ..lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .51 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. ..lb. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns ..oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. ..oz. 9.80 - 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..oz. 9.90 10.00
Sulphate, USP, cns ..oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .60½ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .61 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. ..lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs ..lb. 1.13 - 1.20
leaves, bls. ..lb. .16 - .18
Musk nat. Tonquin, grains, bots. ..oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. ..lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. ..lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs. ..lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. ..lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. ..lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs. ..lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs. ..lb. 1.40 - —
25 lbs. ..lb. 1.45 - —
5 lbs. ..lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls ..lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source ..lb. .07¼ - .07½
Danish, bgs., futures ..lb. .11½ - .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures ..lb. .11½ - .12
English, yellow, bgs ..lb. .12½ - .13
Montana, brown, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source ..lb. .05 - .05½
Oriental, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source ..lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source ..lb. .08½ - .09
Washington, yellow, source, bgs. ..lb. .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock ..ton. 52.00 - —
crushed, ex dock ..ton. 76.50 - —
J2, ex dock ..ton. 42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° bgs., bbls., frt. equald ..lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .0425- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .0535- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .0560- —
bbls., c.l., same basis ..lb. .0535- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .0560- —
dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .0473- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .09 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .08½ - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .08 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis ..lb. .11 - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .11¼ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots ..lb. .03¼ - —
refined, 30,000-lb. lots ..lb. .09½ - —
smaller lots ..lb. .09¼ - .10½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted ..lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ..ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ..ton. 13.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. ..lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd ..lb. .48½ - .49
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..lb. .24½ - —
Cyanide, bots., dms. ..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. ..lb. .46¾ - .47¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs ..lb. .48 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works ..lb. .24½ - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls ..lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13½ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted ..kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted ..kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 ..tin. 10.95 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. ..lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ..ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l ..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. ..lb. .10 - .11
tanks ..lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight ..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .29 - .31
13-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis ..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .31 - .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis ..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .33 - .35

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works ..lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N, ton. 115.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 3.90 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works ..lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works ..lb. .30 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .27 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. ..lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs ..lb. .31 - —

Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs ..lb. .46 - .47
futures, bgs. ..lb. .46 - .47
West Indian, bgs ..lb. .34 - .35
futures ..lb. .31 - .31½
Nux vomica, bls. ..lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs ..lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l ..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. .21 - .60
tanks ..gal. .15½ - —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks ..gal. .16½ - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .32 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works ..lb. .62 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns ..lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots ..lb. 3.25 - 5.00
NF, bots. ..lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Sweet, dms., cns ..lb. .58 - .85
Amyris, dms ..lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots ..lb. 75.00 -190.00
Seed, bots ..lb. 80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms ..lb. .93 - 1.30
Apricot kernel, USP, dms ..lb. .44 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms ..lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars ..lb. .17 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns ..lb. 1.20 1.50
55-60%, cns. ..lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns ..lb. 1.20 1.60
Oil, bergamot, artif., cns ..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
natural, Italian, cns ..lb. 4.30 - 4.80
Birchtar, crude, cns ..lb. .80 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns ..lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil ..lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms., works ..gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms ..lb 1.65 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns ..lb. 2.10 - 4.50
Calamus, cns ..lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms ..lb. .26 - .60
white, dms. ..lb. .25 - .60
Cananga, native, cns ..lb. 4.20 - 4.50
rectified, cns ..lb. 5.10 - 5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns ..lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Cardamom, NF, bots ..lb. 50.00 -63.00
Cassia, USP, cns ..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Castor, blown, dms., c.l ..lb. .21¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .21¾ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l ..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .23½ - —
tanks ..lb. .22 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l ..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .22½ - —
tanks ..lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works, ..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .28 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l ..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .18½ - —
tanks ..lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. ..lb. .12 - .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms ..lb. .15¾ - .16¾
tech., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..lb. .16 - .16¼
USP, standard, dms., c.l ..lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .19¾ - —
tanks ..lb. .18¼ - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l ..lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .21¼ - —
Oil, cedarleaf, USP, dms ..lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Cedarwood, cns. ..lb. .45 - .55
dms. ..lb. .52 - .50
Celeryseed, bots. ..lb. 16.00 -17.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms ..lb .55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..lb. 22.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon ..lb 1.50 1 75
Citronella, Ceylon, cns ..lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Java-type, cns. ..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Clove, USP from buds, cns., dms. ..lb. 1.60 - 1.95
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports ..lb. .15 - —
Pac. Coast ..lb. .13½ - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .22 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .24½ - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..lb. .08 - .09
Codliver, USP, dms ..gal. 1.40 - 1.55
Coriander, bots. ..lb. 19.75 -25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..lb. .15½ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .05¾ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .02 - —
refined, dms., New York ..lb. .19¾ - .20¼
tanks, same basis ..lb. .18½ - —
Costus, bots. ..oz. 19.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley ..lb. .14¾ - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .04¼ - .04½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .01¾ - —
refined, dms. ..lb. .20¼ - .20¾
tankcars ..lb. .18¼ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns ..lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. ..lb. 7.00 - 7.50

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA

Oil, Cumin—Oil, Wintergreen

Oil, cumin, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Cypress, bots ..... lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dilseed, bots ..... lb 7.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms ..... lb. 5.55 - 6.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .65 - .98
70-80%, cns. ..... lb. .55 - .83
Fennel, sweet, cns ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms .....
1,000,000 units. .10 - .11
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - .16
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor.
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .1674- —
200,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .1767- —
300,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .1900- —
400,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .2090- —
500,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .2185- —
700,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .2280- —
Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.

Oil, fishliver, prime, nat. or concentrated, 100,000 A units, dms . 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
200,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
300,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
400,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
500,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .23 - —
700,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 8.00 - 9.00
Gautheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 15.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 17.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 21.00 -23.50
Grapefruit ..... lb. .60 - .90
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .10¼- .10½
extra, Winter, strained, dms. lb. .11½- .12
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .12½- .13
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
twice rectified ..... lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50

Oil, lavandin, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.25
38-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.15 - 4.10
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Messina ..... lb. 2.70 - 5.25
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Lignaloe, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns ... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 13.00 -13.50
terpeneless, bot ..... lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1670- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1930- .1950
tankcars ..... lb. .1750- —
tankwagon ..... lb. .1780- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Italian, cns ..... lb. 3.85 - 8.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .06 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1330- —
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1480- —
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1230- —
tanks ..... lb. .1050- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .22½- .23
synthetic, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms ..... lb. .28 - .28½
20°, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
30°, dms. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Neroli, French, bots ..... lb. 160.00 -175.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb. 85.00 -90.00
Niaouli, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.35 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms ... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .70 - .95

Oil, oiticica, liquid, drums ..... lb. .19½- .20
tankcars ..... lb. .18½- —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .12½- .13
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms ..... gal. 1.65 - 1.75
edible, dms., duty paid .... gal. 1.90 - 2.10
foots, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .13⅞
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .25 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Calif., cns. ..... lb. .55 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .40 - 1.00
Messina, coppers ..... lb. 2.85 - 5.50
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb. 55.00 -95.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms ..... lb. .1335- —
tankcars ..... lb. No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 7.40 - 8.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery . gal. .11½ - —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 21.50 -25.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast ..... lb. .15¼- —
refined, dms ..... lb. .19¾- .20
tanks, New York ..... lb. .18¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns ... lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. ..... lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 6.25 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 6.60 - 7.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Perilla, crude, dms. ..... No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Pimento berry, dms ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.75
leaf, cns ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South . gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South . gal. .61 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C . gal. .72 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .09½- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .15¼- —
Red, saponified, dms. ..... lb. .13 - .14¼
tanks ..... lb. .11½- —
single dist., dms ..... lb. .13¾- .15
tanks ..... lb. .12¼- —
double dist., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms ..... lb. .14 - .14½
tanks ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots ..... oz. 23.00 -56.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.30
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1790- —
tanks ..... lb. .1525 Nom.
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 13.50 -15.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.00 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 11.50 -12.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .06½- —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1330- —
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1480- —
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1230- —
tanks ..... lb. .1050- —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .42 - .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms . lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns ..... lb. 8.00 —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .19 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 18.75 -25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills ... lb. .14 - .14¼
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .06¾- .07
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E . lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1760- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1820- .1860
tanks ..... lb. .1640- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1665- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1730- .1790
tanks ..... lb. .1550- —
edible, dms. ..... lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .1675- —
Spearmint, dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.70
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums lb. .1620- .1670
tankcars ..... lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms .... lb. .15 - .15½
tankcars ..... lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Sunflower-seed, unp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks. lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns ... lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works .... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .10½- .11
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South . lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., works, South .... lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South .... lb. .035 - —
rectified, (NF), l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. ..... lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms .... lb. 1.85 - 3.35
white, cns ..... lb. 2.10 - 3.80
technical, white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 3.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills ..... lb. .24 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24½- .25
tanks ..... lb. .23 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .21 - .35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 12.50 -16.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 10.00 14.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. No prices.
Whale, ref., natural, dms .... lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms .... lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. . gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .49 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .45 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .74½- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. ..... lb. 7.10 -14.50
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 -18.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

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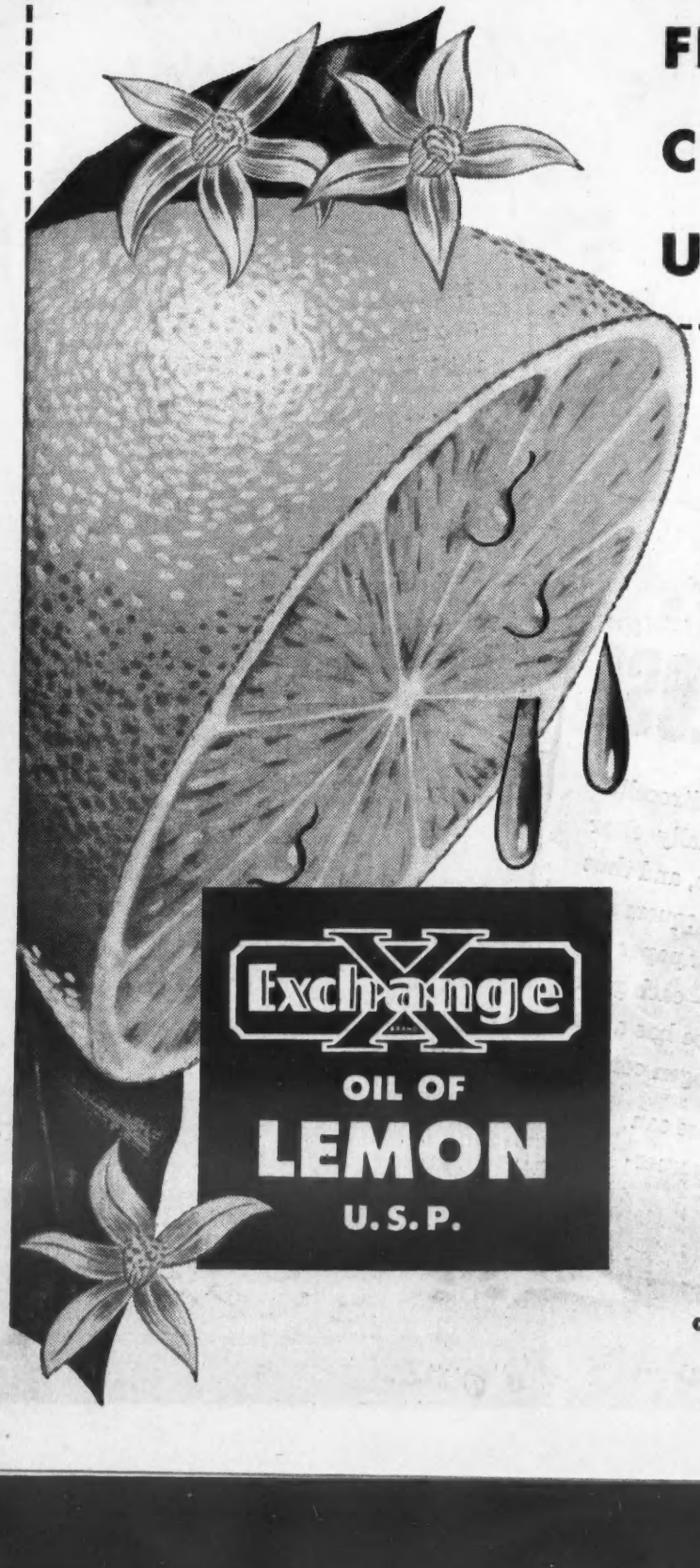
CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.
Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, wood (see Oil tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.45
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 12.50 -12.75
extra, bots. lb. No prices.
Madagascar, bots. lb. No prices.
Olein, crude (see Oil red).
white, low titre, dms. lb. .16¼- .17½
tankcars lb. .14¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .09 - .09¼
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .23 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1810- —
Molybdate lb. .40 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, oils lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls. lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls. lb. .16 - .21
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, obis. lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more. lb. .69 - —
smaller lots lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .65½- .67
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2403
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1630- .2060
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis. lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- .10¼
tanks, same basis. lb. .07 - .07¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .50 - .52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .18 - .19
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works. lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP. nots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., 5lb. dms., 5 lbs. and up. lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 4.40 - 4.51

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 5.00 - —
smaller tots. oz. 5.03 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. lb. .29½- .30
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs. lb. .44 - .50
Para-anisidin, dms., works. lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .63 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more. gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities. gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0705- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. lb. .15½- .16¾
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- .16¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .17½- .17¾
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .15 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .17 - —
91-92% flake, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .13 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .15 - —

Quotations on 91-92% flake paraformaldehyde in the New York metropolitan area are on a delivered basis, 2½c. per lb. higher than works prices.

Paraldehyde, tech., 90%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
USP, chys. lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works. lb. .46½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works. lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works. lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - —
Parthion, spray powder, 15% tins, dealers. lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs. lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs. lb. .36 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over. lb. .33 - .37
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .34 - .66
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. No stocks.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton. 75.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.42 - 1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units. vl. .102 - —
200,000 units. vl. .15½- —
500,000 units. vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units. vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units. vl. 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots .100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units. .04½- —

Oil, Wood—Peppermint Leaves

Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units. vl. .16 - —
500,000 units. vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units. vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units. vl. 1.02 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .23 - .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis. lb. .20½- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .31 - .33
Di) and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3. gal. .10½- .11¼
Pepper, black lb. 1.33 - 1.34
Apr. afloat lb. 1.32 - 1.33
shipment lb. 1.30 - 1.31
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Oct.-Nov. delivery, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Ethiopian, stemless, bgs. lb. .32½- .33
Haitian, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Hontaka, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Louisiana longs, bgs. lb. .39 - .39¼
Mexican sports, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source. lb. No stocks.
Nigerian, caps, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
birdseye, bgs. lb. .70 - .70¼
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese, small, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Turkish, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
White, bgs. lb. 2.37 - 2.40
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls. lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .80 - .9

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Pepsin, NF—Pyroxylin Scrap

Pepsin, NF, bulk containers ..... lb. 3.90 • —
Perchloroethylene, ums., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
ums., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 • —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .12 • —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis .. lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .11 • —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .11 • —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va.; Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga. Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04⅝- .04⅞
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05½- .05¾
cream, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .05¾- .06⅛
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07 - .08
extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .04⅞- .05⅛
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Petrolatum, USP, white lily, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06 - .06⅞
l.c.l., same oasis ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
snow, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- .08½
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- .06⅝
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .04⅜- .05
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois ..... bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky ..... bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas .... bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana ..... bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.65 • —
Upper field ..... bbl. 2.75 - 3.54
Texas, East ..... bbl. 2.65 • —
Gulf coast ..... bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central. bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle ..... bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West ..... bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.28 - 2.675
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 • —
dms., c.l., group 3..... gal. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .44 • —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 • —
dms., c.l., Group 3..... gal. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 • —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 • —
ums., c.l., Group 3..... gal. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .44 • —
80°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .27 • —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.25 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery . bbl. 1.85 - 2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.35 • —
Baltimore, Md. ..... bbl. 2.08 • —
Boston, Mass. ..... bbl. 2.10 • —
Charleston, S. C. ..... bbl. 2.03 • —
Jacksonville, Fla. ..... bbl. 2.02 • —
New York, N. Y. ..... bbl. 2.05 - 2.10
Norfolk, Va. ..... bbl. 2.08 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... bbl. 2.08 • —
Portland, Me ..... bbl. 2.13 • —
Providence, R. I. .... bbl. 2.075 • —
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 2.03 • —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California. gal. .075 • .115
Pennsylvania ..... gal. .09 • .0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0775- —
No. 3 ..... gal. .07375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 .... gal. .081 • —
Group 3, No. 1 ..... gal. .08125- .08625
No. 1, straw ..... gal. .08125- .08625
No. 2, straw ..... gal. .07375- .085
range ..... gal. .08125- .0875
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .095 - .09625
No. 2 ..... gal. .09 - .095
No. 3 ..... gal. .09 - .0925
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 • —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore ..... gal. .158 • —
San Francisco ..... gal. .152 • —
Seattle, Wash ..... gal. 158 • —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16¼- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal. .11125- .11375
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 • —
205-205 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 • —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 • —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 • —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 • —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 • —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14½- —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .09875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore ..... gal. .18 • —
Boston ..... gal. .16½- —
Buffalo ..... gal. .17 • —
Newark ..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14 • —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .175 • —
Providence ..... gal. .17 • —
Rochester ..... gal. .18½- —
Syracuse ..... gal. .19½- —
Washington, D. C. ..... gal. .18 • —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14½- —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14½- —
High-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 • .145
200-265 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed aniline pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 • .21
35-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
Petroleum naphtha, high flash, 270-370 b.r., 76-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .25½
360-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .27
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 • —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½- —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis gal. .24¾- .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles ..... gal. .147 • —
Portland, Ore .... gal. .158 • —
San Francisco .... gal. .152 • —
Seattle, Wash. .... gal. .158 • —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .15½- —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10875- .11375
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 • .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14½- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .16½- —
Newark ..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .175 • —
Syracuse ..... gal. .19½- —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1750- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works . lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1400- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb 4.00 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1200- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1200- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.02 • 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., frt. adjusted lb. .44 • —
smaller lots, frt. adjusted lb. .46 • —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.45 - 2.65
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 • —
smaller dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..... lb. 1.45 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.... lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works. lb. 1.75 • —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 3.12 • —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. works. lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works.... lb. 5.50 - 7.00
tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb. 9.65 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works... lb. .20½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 35.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine . long ton. 3.755 • —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 4.155 • —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.805 • —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 5.805 • —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 6.905 • —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum ..... short ton. 4.93 • —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 • —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum . short ton. 5.83. • —

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

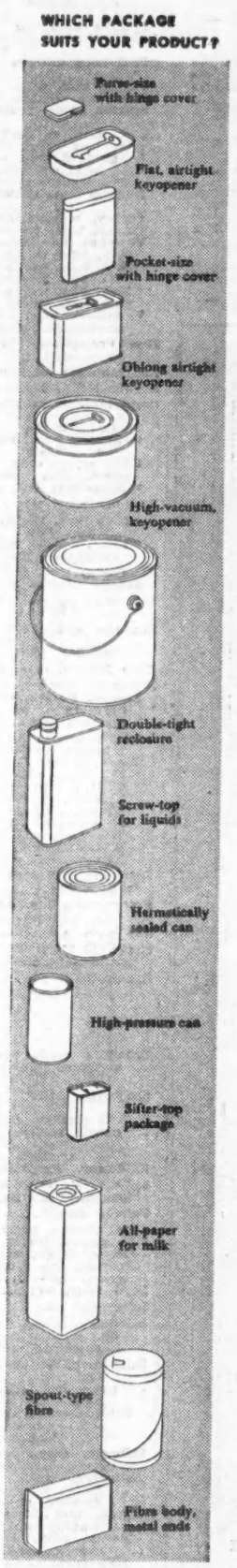
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5... long ton. 6.45 • —
30-29% P_2O_5..... long ton. 7.21 • —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .33 • .36
tins, export ..... lb. .34 • .37
Yellow, cns. ..... lb. .30 • .37
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .26 • —
Oxychloride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 • .16
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 • .13
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .12 • .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .12 • —
e.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 • .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works. lb. .23 • .29
dms., export ..... lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • .17
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.10 • 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .08 • .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials.. oz. 5.25 • —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials..... oz. 5.20 • —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs..... lb. .21 • .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South . lb. .045 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C..... lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South..... lb. .035 • —
Pinkroot, bls. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Piperidine, 95%, ums., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 • —
98%, dms., same basis.... lb. 1.75 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo. 12.50 -13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, dms. incl., 20 or more dms., works, South. 100 lbs. 7.16 • —
whse., N. Y. C .... 100 lbs. 8.08 • —
5 to 19 dms., works, South . 100 lbs. 7.36 • —
whse., N. Y. C .... 100 lbs. 8.28 • —
1 to 4 dms., works, South 100 lbs. 7.61 • —
whse., N. Y. C..... 100 lbs. 8.53 • —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works . ton. 34.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .05 • .07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 • —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum. Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse., East 100 lbs. 4.67 • —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .04½- .05
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 66.00 -69.00
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. 13 • .14
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .25 • .26
Podophyllin, NF dms ..... lb. 12.45 • —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31 • .60
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .30½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- .27
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26½- .28
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- .29
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- .29
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26½- —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —

Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs.... lb. .68 • .70
Poppy flowers, bls..... lb. .50 - 1.05
Seed, Czech, bgs..... lb. .12¾- .13
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .14 • .14½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 10.50 • —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.525 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.025 • —
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 4.20 • —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 • —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works . lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .089 • —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0450- —
tanks, same nasis ..... lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. .....works. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate ..... lb. .08 • —
Acetate, USP, dms..... lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 • .22
powd., dms ..... lb. .22 • .24
Bichromate, bgs., works..... lb. .13¼- .14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 192.00 • —
ton lots, works..... ton. 245.50 • —
less ton lots, works.... ton. 250.50 • —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 • —
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 • —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 • .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works . lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .21 • .23
Chromate, tech., bgs..... lb. .25 • .29
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .089 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0915- .1015
powd., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .094 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0965- .1065
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse . lb. .12 • —
NF, gran. dms ..... lb. .31 • .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.... lb. .26 • .27
gran., bbls..... lb. .20 • .22
powd., bbls..... lb. .29 • .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..... lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms. ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works..... lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works..... lb. .24 • —
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. .75 • .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 • 2.30
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms .. lb. 1.80 • 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars ..... lb. .33 • —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms . lb. .90 • .93
Iodide, dms..... lb. 1.95 • 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 • —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..... lb. .21 • —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .25 • —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N.M.. unit-ton. .40 • —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 • .32
purified, dms. ..... lb. .42 • .44
Perchlorate, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .14 • .15
kgs., c.l., works..... lb. .13½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works..... lb. .23½- .24
ex whse..... lb. .29 • —
Potassium, persulphate, dms., c.l., works . lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 • .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs..... lb. .60 • .63
yellow, bbls..... lb. .21 • —
kegs ..... lb. .26 • —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..... lb. .11 • —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., wks ton. 200.00 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 • —
solution, 28° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4 25 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb 07 • 08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works . ton. 32.50 • —
indust, bulk, works..... ton. 36.00 • —
NF, cryst., bbls..... lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms..... lb. .16 • .16½
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. lb. .75 • .81
tech., works .... lb. .45 • .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works .. lb. .12 • —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works . ton. 15.20 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 • .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 • .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone ..... gm. 4.00 • —
Acetate ..... gm. 4.00 • —
Prickly ash bark, bls..... lb. .23 • .25
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .55 • .75
Prince's pine herb, bls..... lb. .45 • .50
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots..... lb. 4.50 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.60
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms..... gm. 4.50 • —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 . gal. .02¼- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 • —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l... lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- —
smaller containers..... lb. .12½- —
tanks ..... lb. .07 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. E..... lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 • —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 • —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more . kilo. 55.00 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .22 • .25
blonde, bgs..... lb. .19 • .21
husks, bgs..... lb. .42 • .43
Pulsatilla herb, bls..... lb. .45 • .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots. lb. .04½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse bgs., ton lots . lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..... lb. .18 • .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works. gal. 9.50 • —
regular base, dms., works. gal. 9.40 • —
(30 to 1 base, 3 grams, pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works. gal. 14.15 • —
regular base, dms., works. gal. 14.05 • —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 • .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .56 • .65
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works, and frt. equald. c.l. gal. 2.00 • 2.69
l.c.l ..... gal. 2.00 • 2.72
refd., 2°, non-test, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .80 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots . gram. .55 • —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 • —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines . ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines . ton. 12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines . ton. 15.00 • —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 • —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines . ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines . ton. 10.00 -10.50

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 • —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .14 • —
gray, cs., works ..... lb. .13 • —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .12 • —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 • —
dense, cs., works ..... lb. .16 • —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 • —



This familiar oblong container comes with either a screw-top or u-press-it fitting. Also available in a variety of sizes with pouring spout, seal closure *and many other types of fittings for consumer convenience.*

Are you considering the consumer when you package liquids?

This container makes friends—keeps 'em!

You know it as the handy can that pours easy, doesn't drip and closes tight.

Advertising experts and sales managers know it as the package that "works with" the label—plenty of space to show your brand in brilliant color.

It now helps sell such products as linseed oil, turpentine, paint and varnish remover, maple syrup, honey.

It could easily do the same robust selling job for liquid detergents, liquid wax or olive oil.

Brass? Silver?

And how about brass or silver polish, glass cleaners?

To sum up, *this container is ideal for many liquids where positive reclosure is essential.*

Don't you think your package-development experts should get together with ours?

Since 1901 Canco has been responsible for just about every important development in the packaging industry—food and non-food products alike—involving an infinite variety of containers that are metal, fibre or a combination of both.

Let Canco help *you* in designing labels, cutting costs, building sales and advising on packaging, processing, filling and closing.

For prompt help in production-line emergencies, and containers in any quantity when you need them, take our advice and *call Canco first!*

AMERICAN CAN CO.
CANCO
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO HAMILTON CANADA

Pyroxylin Scrap, Transparent—Scopolamine Hydrochloride

Pyroxylin scrap, transparent, colorless, cs., works ..... lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works .. lb. .14 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works .. lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls ..... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra .. lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l .. lb. .15½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra .. lb. .08½- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs .. lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l .. lb. .33¼- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs ..... m. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots .. flask. 70.00 - —
smaller lots ..... flask. 73.00 -75.00
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns .... oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns ..... oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns ..... oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs .. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP ..... oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs .. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ... oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs .. oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns .. lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. .... lb. .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies .. lb. 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.15 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis .lb. 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.43 - 1.53
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.23 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis .. lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs ..... lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .60 - —

Red, Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works .. lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works ..... lb. .65½- .80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works .. lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works .. lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works .. lb. .04 - —
MNP, toner, kgs., works .... lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works .. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works ..... lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works .... lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. .69½- .80
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. .93 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works .. lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works .. lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kegs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works .. lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock .. lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York .... lb. .06¼- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05¼
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York .. lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (4NPT), kgs., works .. lb. 1.01 - 1.30
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works .... lb. .0330- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls ..... lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cns ..... lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms .. lb. 2.19 - 2.21
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls .. lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs .. lb. .95 - 1.00
powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
India, whole, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .60
powdered, bbls ..... lb. .62 - .67
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd .... kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd ... kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs .. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots ..... .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .06½- .07
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
K, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
M, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
N, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
X, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works ..... lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works ..... lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines .... ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms ..... gram. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots, fib. dms ..... gram. .04 - .05
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works .lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls .... lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls .. lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs .. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Saffron, Mexican, bls ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 17.00 -18.00
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .85 - 1.10
Sage, Cyprus, bales ..... lb. .12 - .13
Dalmatian, bls ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Greek, fancy, bls ..... lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Sago flour, bgs ..... lb. .05½- .05¾
Saligenin, ctns ..... lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms ..... lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l .. 100 lbs. .93 - —
l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l ..... 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.13
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.33
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis .. ton. 22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons ..... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons ..... 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .15¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No. 1, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls ..... lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
select, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs ..... lb. .66 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots .. oz. 16.00 -17.00
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —

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Free flowing flakes or powder + Guaranteed detergency

+ Lighter color + Clearer solution

+ 40% (minimum) active agent

THERE's a good chance that your products can benefit from these and other important advantages of Wyandotte Kreelon*.

This superior detergent and wetting agent is made under rigid manufacturing specifications. It is white in color, provides maximum detergency (soil removal and whiteness retention). In addition, it dissolves faster and more completely than most other detergents.

For further details concerning the properties and applications of Wyandotte Kreelon, write us today. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26½- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns. 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb 16 - 22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .11 - .11½
hulled, bgs lb. .17½ - .18
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .20½ - .24
natural, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Salvadorean lb. .12½ - .13
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
⅓s., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .51 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
k⅓s., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .36 - .37
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .33 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorpn., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works ton.20.00 -30.00
t.c.l., works ton.25 00 -40 00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.25 00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton.17 00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .72¾- —
Cyanide, 6b. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
100-oz. lots oz. .67⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .46½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .47¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .48½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .48¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .93 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour bgs., c.l., works ton.11.00 -12.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton.20 00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns. lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.58 - —
t.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .35
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1 30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9 50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3 00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., works lb. .09¾- .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 8.00
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrate (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
powd., kgs., works lb. .09½- —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., works lb. .11½- .12½
Citrate, anhyd, dms. lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, dms lb. .21½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb .10¾ —
t.c.l., works lb .11 —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 —
Gluconate, dms. lb .82 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.53 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb 1.70 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 96 - 1.06
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).

Seidlitz Mixture—Sodium Pentachlorophenate

Sodium hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- .23½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .33 —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.47 - 2.59
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .19 - —
60%, dms., cbys., works lb. .24 - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .13 - .14
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.118 00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bgs. lb. 57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .54 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 60 - .66
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.48.00 - —
USP, dms lb .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .06¾ —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 8.05
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthostilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5 50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.30 - 6.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .22
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

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Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Perborate—Sulphathiazole-Sodium, USP

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. ..... lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.25 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 3.60
l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.75 4.00
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works. lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .59 - .62

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works ... 140 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 1.35
tanks, works ..... ton. 16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ..... ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .049 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld E. lb. .448 - .513
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56

Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms. lb. .14½ - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. ..... lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼ - —
liquid, 45% basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 90.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .30 — —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .10½ - .11

Sodium trichloroacetate, dms. .... lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East. lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½ - .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works... lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs.. same basis .. lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works .. gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex .. gal. .26 - —
150 F. flash, tanks same basis .. gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works .. lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .22½ - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .23¼ - —
less ton lots, works .... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works .... lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works .. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton. 73.50 - —
50%, same basis ..... ton. 83.75 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works .. lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .20¼ - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .20½ - .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works .. lb. .0575 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .0590 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .0605 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns ..... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls ..... lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls ..... lb. .13 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.30 - —
paste, dms., works .... lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.82 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 5.17 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 5.93 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.08 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot ..... lb. .07¼ - .07½
Maine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., spot ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Rice, bgs ..... lb. .12½ - —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0606 - .0626
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials .. gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials ..... gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, dms ..... lb. .15½ - .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼ - —
Oxalate, bbls., works ..... lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works .. ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works .. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots ..... oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs .. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs ..... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. .. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works .. lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works .... lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms .... lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms .. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms .. lb. 10.50 -11.00
powder ..... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms .. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder ..... lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms .. lb. 10.55 -11.05
powder, dms ..... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals .. lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing .. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
microcrystals ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
powder ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms .. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing .. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms .. lb. 3.25 - 3.55
powder, dms. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.00 - 3.30

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ*

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET*

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

Cowles Chemicals

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE STOCKS

* REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 • 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 • —
vessel f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 -23.00
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada..long ton.19.50 • —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.60 • —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.95 • 2.50
Precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .27 • .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 • 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 • 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.95 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 • 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 • 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 • 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 • 3.05
Chloride, mono, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼ • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 • —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .09 • —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .0535 • —
dlvd..lb. .18 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 • —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock.....ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25%.....lb. .10½ • —
No. 2, bbls., 25%.....lb. .09 • —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 • —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .14½ • —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltounit-ton. .76 • —
Carteret, N. J....unit-ton. .73 • —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.unit-ton. .80 • —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, imported, bls.....lb. No stocks.

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 • —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 • —
l.c.l.....ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅞ • —
fancy, loose, same basis.....lb. .06¼ • —
special, loose, same basis.....lb. .05⅝ • —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .06 • .06½
50%, dms.....lb. .08½ • .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .10 • .15
kegs.....keg.10.00 • —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.50 • —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 8.50 • —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk. unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .24 • .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs..lb. .07 • .07½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .06½ • .07
low grades, bgs.....lb. .05½ • .06
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .41 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .33 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .48 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .51 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .58 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 • —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..... long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 • .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .75 • .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .46 • —
dms.....lb. .47 • .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .51 • .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..lb. .24½ • —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 • .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 • —
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .80 • —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½ • —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 • —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 • —
prime, dms.....lb. .33 • .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 • —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60½ • .70½
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .53 • .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms.....gm. 3.75 • —
Propionate, USP., 100 gms.....gm. 3.75 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .08 • .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .20½ • .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½ • .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .70 • —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works..lb. .65 • .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 • —
tanks.....lb. .50 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms.....lb. 4.50 • 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 • 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 • 3.70
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms..... lb. 2.90 • 2.95
Theophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.50 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 • —
Mononitrate, bots., 100 grams.kilo.160.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .34 • .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 • 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 • —

Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 2.50 • —
Threonine, dextro-isova. 100 grams.115.00 • —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .14½ • .15
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½ • .09
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb. 3.50 • —
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 6.60 • 6.70
Tumbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works..lb. .7206 • .7306
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .59¼ • —
Metal.....lb. .78 • —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .83 • .84
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .837 • .857
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .48 • .49
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼ • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 • .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 • .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 • .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 • —
5-ton lots, works....lb. .05¼ • —
milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼ • —
5-ton lots, works....lb. .05½ • —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .22 • .22½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½ • .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 • .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms..lb. .57 • .58
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 • 1.25
technical, 5-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 • —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 • 1.00

Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 • 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.10 • —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .24½ • —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .23¼ • —
Chicago district.....gal. .25½ • —
Cleveland district.....gal. .23¾ • —
Dangerfield, Tex.....gal. .24½ • —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .18¼ • —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .25 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .23 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .26 • —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .24 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .25½ • —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .23 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md.....gal. .24½ • —
St. Louis, Mo.....gal. .27 • —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .22½ • —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .25½ • —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .25 • —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .28 • —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .28 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .26 • —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .28 • —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .28 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .28 • —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .26 • —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls...lb. .80 • .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. 1.00 • 1.15
Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 • 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .20 • —
truckloads, works.....lb. .20 • —
ton to truckloads, works....lb. .23 • —
less than tons, works.....lb. .26 • —

Sulphur, Commercial—Tricholine Citrate

Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .42 • —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd.....lb. .25½ • —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 • .43
smaller containers.....lb. .46 • .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .59½ • —
l.c.l.....lb. .57½ • —
smaller containers.....lb. .71 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .93 • —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .10½ • —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½ • —
tanks.....lb. .09 • —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ • —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½ • —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾ • —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, frt. alld., zone 1.....lb. .10½ • —
Zone 2.....lb. .11 • —
Zone 3.....lb. .11½ • —
Zone 4.....lb. .11½ • —

Trichloroethylene, frt. alld., dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l., 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W.) Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted..lb. 2.15 • —

FOR YOUR PROCESS NEEDS...
Oxalic Acid
From Coast-to-Coast Warehouse Stocks!
In buying Oxalic Acid, you can always depend on General Chemical for a superior product of consistently high purity and uniformity of crystal size. And you can also depend on General Chemical for prompt delivery from the company's chain of distributing points in America's industrial centers!
For production efficiency—and for economical operations—this combination of highest quality plus ready availability is of utmost importance to you. So be sure—for your needs, specify General Chemical Oxalic Acid!
For Removal of Rust and Iron Stains
As a Laundry Sour or Bleach
For Cleaning Railroad Cars and Buses
Bleaching Leather, Straw, Cork; Leather Tanning
For Radiator Cleaner Compounds and Metal Polishes
Textile Dyeing and Manufacture of Dyestuffs
For Electroplating
Production of other Chemicals and Plastics
GRADE: Colorless crystals thru 10 mesh. Contains a minimum of 99.5% C2H2O4 • 2H2O
GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham • Boston • Bridgeport Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Detroit • Houston Jacksonville • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • New York • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • Providence • San Francisco • Seattle • St. Louis Wenatchee and Yakima (Wash.)
In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver
Oxalic Acid Crystals enlarged 4 diameters
BASIC CHEMICALS
FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Tricresyl Phosphate—Wax, Japan

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 • —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Triethyl citrate, dms. lb. .34 • .36
smaller containers lb. .39 • .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 • —
tanks lb. .50 • —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 • —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .28 • —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .017½- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 • —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 • —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 • —
1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 • —
1:100, fib. dms., works lb. 5.50 • —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. etns., works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 • —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 • —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs, afloat. lb. .30 • .31
Haitian, bgs., afloat lb. .10 • .10½
Jamaica, bgs., afloat lb. .10 • .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret, dms., East gal. .23 • —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 • —
N. Y. whse gal. .47 • —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½- —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 • —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 • —
ex whse., NYC gal. .64 • —
tanks, works gal. .34 • —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.00 • 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.25 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.85 • —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 • —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 • —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 94.00 • —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 • —
30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 • —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.15 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton. 125.00 • —
C and D grades, same basis. trn. 123.50 • —
37 grade, same basis ton. 147.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .10 • .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .40 • .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 52.00 • —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 • —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.75 • 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.50 • 6.75
whole, tins lb. 7.50 • 7.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.75 • 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 • —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 • 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16 • .16¼
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .033 • —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 • —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 • —
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .18 • —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 • —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .19 • —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .23 • —

Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.

Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. 19½- —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .23½- —
350,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .20½- —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .24½- —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .22 • —
less than 500 million units million units. 1,000,000 units. .26 • —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm. 1,000,000 units. .24 • —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .24 • —
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials, 25, 100 and 500 milligrams milligram. 2.52 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 • 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 • .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 67.50 • —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 • —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .07½- .08
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 • .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .62 • .63
slabs, bgs lb. .61 • .62
crude, African, bgs lb. .44 • .47
Brazilian, bgs lb. .52 • .53
Cent. American, bgs lb. .48 • .50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .52 • .53
slabs, bgs. lb. .51 • .52
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .46 • .47
refined, bgs lb. .49 • .50

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. .76 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 • .74
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 • .78
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. .96 • .98
No. 2 lb. .94 • .96

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs lb. .67 • .70

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A dependable replacement for JAPAN WAX

You will find it profitable to use Karagami Wax instead of Japan Wax because of its lower cost, ready availability, and a high uniform quality.

		KARAGAMI	JAPAN
Compare these Specifications	Melting Point	50.0C	50.0C
	Penetration at 77 F	21	20
	Saponification No.	199.4	206.0
	Iodine No.	17.9	17.1

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CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN WAX REPLACEMENT
CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENT • FATTY ACIDS-DISTILLED
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ • —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 • —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ • —
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 • —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 • —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½ • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 • —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ • —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ • —
Montan, dom., black, raw lb. .25 • .25½
refined lb. .31 • .32
Bohemian, bgs lb. .15 • .16
German, bgs lb. .16 • .17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 • .78
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .24 • .27
cake, cs. lb. .25 • .28
Sugar cane, crude, imp., bgs lb. .35 • .37
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .60 • .63
imp., bags, N. Y. lb. .40 • .42
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 • .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 • —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 16.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .06 • .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13 • .16
rossed, bls. lb. .16 • .17
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 • .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .23 • .25
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 • —
basis ton. 37.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 • —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .13 • .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 • 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 • .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 • .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .193 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .196 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 • —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
fractions, over 7°C, b.p.,* dms., c.l., same basis gal. .81 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .70 • —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 • .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .27 • —
Birmingham district gal. .24½ • —
Chicago district gal. .27½ • —
Cleveland district gal. .27 • —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .27 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19¾ • —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .25 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .25¼ • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .24 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .27 • —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½ • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 • —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 • —
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 • —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .26 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28 • —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28 • —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 • 2.25
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 • .46
80 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .49 • .51
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .53 • .55
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 • .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .30¼ • —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 • —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .95 • —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .25 • —

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

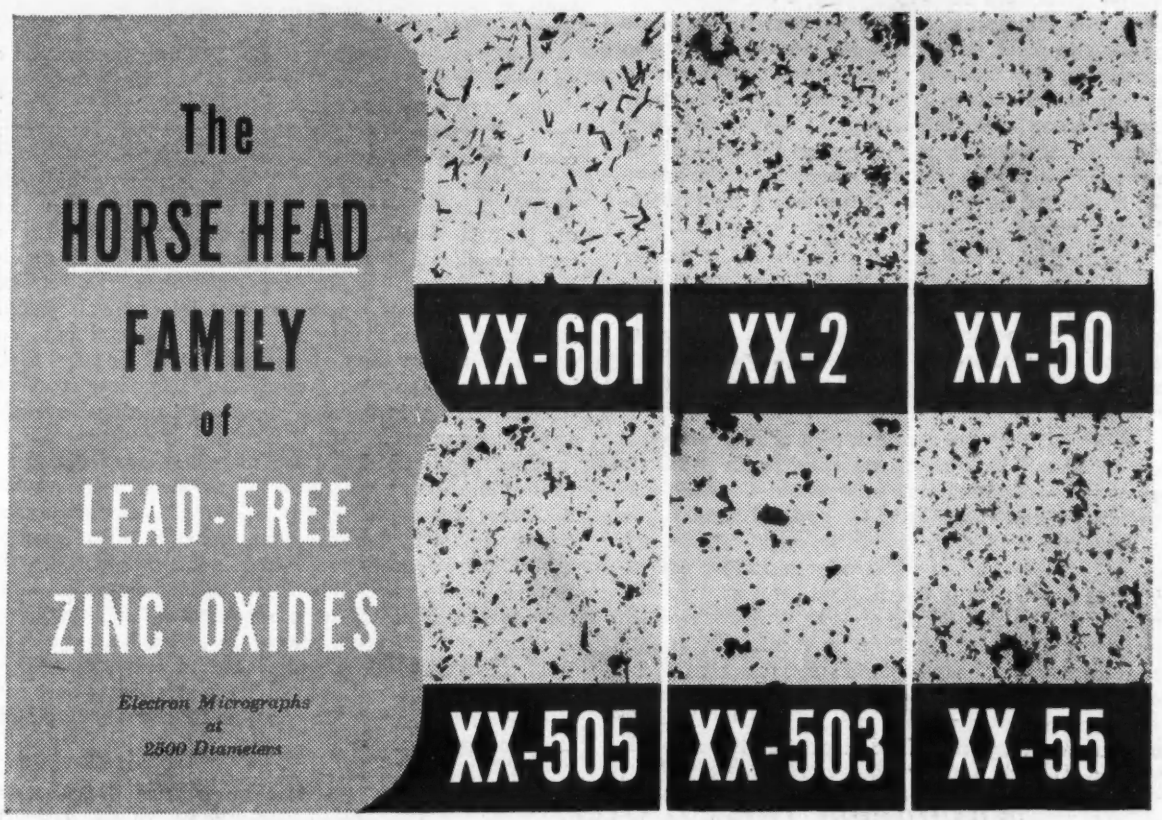
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same oasis lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½ • —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ • —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .09¼ • —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 • —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¼
Zinc, bnts. same basis as chrome lb. .21 • —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 • .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 28 • .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 • —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 • —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb. .26¼ • —
NF, dms. lb. .41 • —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
t.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 • —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 • —
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms. lb. .26 • —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 • —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
solution, 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, bgs., works lb. .38 • .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1225- —
dlvd. lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1260- .1325
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 • —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼ • —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾ • .19¾
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.85 • —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 • .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls lb. .42½ • —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 • —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ • —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld lb. .25¼ • —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 • —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ • —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ • —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ • —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ • —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphate, dms. lb. .36 • —
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33 • .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 • .37

—Continued on page 63

A Good Family to Know...



MEET THE Horse Head family of American Process lead-free zinc oxides . . . the largest, most diversified group of its kind . . . the result of a century of development to help you make products of even higher quality.

Here's why this renowned Horse Head family is tops in the paint industry:

Paint chemists formulate faster and better when they use this group with its wide choice of consistencies, particle sizes and shapes —spherical, nodular and acidular.

Superintendents tell us that Horse Head zinc oxides are unexcelled for day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out dependability that results in faster, more uniform production.

Purchasing agents can carry this family in stock and still maintain lower inventories than are possible with additional sources of supply.

If you are not already using this Horse Head family, we shall be glad to discuss its application to your specific problems.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Founded 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J Schnell
Incorporating Drug Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Public Protection Paramount

The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision of vital importance to industry, particularly that segment engaged in the manufacture and distribution of food and drugs. In it, the court reaffirmed its traditional position that when the public has a stake in a jurisdictional issue before it, public protection must be paramount.

The litigation grew out of multiple seizure by the Food and Drug Administration of a vitamin food supplement on the grounds that it had been misbranded by statements contained in the company's advertising literature. The distributor complained that it had made every effort to meet the wishes of FDA but never was able to obtain from that agency an answer as to exactly what was objectionable in its literature. A specially constituted court in Washington, D. C., upheld the company and declared unconstitutional as violative of the "due process" clause of the fifth amendment the provision of the United States code under which the government was acting.

In reversing this decision, the supreme court readily admitted that multiple seizures by FDA can cause irreparable harm to business, that the harm to property and business can be incalculable by the mere institution of proceedings. Yet, it held, it is not a requirement of due process that there be judicial inquiry before discretion is exercised.

The court felt that the purpose of multiple seizure is plainly to arrest the distribution of an article that is dangerous or whose labeling is fraudulent or misleading, pending a determination of the issue of adulteration or misbranding, and added:—"If the district court can step in, stay the institution of seizures and bring the administrative regulation to a halt until it hears the case, the public will be denied the speedy protection which congress provided by multiple seizures. It is not enough to say that the vitamin preparation in the present case is not dangerous to health. This preparation may be relatively innocuous. But the statutory scheme treats every 'misbranded article' the same in this respect—whether it is 'dangerous to health' or its labeling is 'fraudulent' or materially 'misleading to the injury or damage of the purchaser or consumer'."

In substance, the court is of the opinion that when congress granted multiple seizure powers to FDA it weighed the potential injury to the public from misbranded articles against the injury to the purveyor of the article from a temporary interference with its distribution and decided in favor of the speedy, preventive device of multiple seizures.

Leaders in the fields of food, drugs and toiletries have continuously and repeatedly warned of the pitfalls and dangers inherent in labeling and claims. The stand of the supreme court should certainly point up the necessity of painstaking research and thorough testing before a new product is marketed; the need for sound and truthful basis for all advertising claims. Only by recognizing this will a business man manage to avoid the probing eye of FDA and other government agencies.

Encouraging Private Investments

Awareness of the growing need for removal of discouragements to investment inherent in the nation's tax structure is becoming more pronounced in both the legislative and administrative branches of government. Decision of the house ways and means committee favoring a proposal to ease the terms on which persons and corporations may offset operating losses of one year against income over a period of years is a step in this direction.

Now President Truman has submitted to congress a program of financial aid for small business which is designed to broaden opportunities for expansion of business. It wraps into a single package four bills introduced in congress earlier this year.

The president proposes federal insurance of loans up to $25,000 made by banks to small business which are repayable within five years; establishment of a system of national investment companies to furnish equity capital and long-term loans; permission to RFC to relax its collateral requirements on small loans and extend maturity from five to fifteen years; expansion of technical and managerial aids of Department of Commerce to business; and the placing of all small business programs, except national investment companies, under the Secretary of Commerce.

Whether the program can solve the present and future problems of inadequate private investment in small business is open to serious question, although it may greatly assist in this direction. Also open to question is whether congress will accept such a program. At present, prospects of this do not seem favorable. The insurance features of the program may find acceptance by congress this year, since this would be in keeping with its actions on housing. But the setting up of a system of investment companies is something that congress will surely want to examine from every angle before voicing approval.

For the Bookshelf

SOAPS AND DETERGENTS. By E. G. Thomssen, Ph.D., and John W. McCutcheon, M.A., F.C.I.C. Cloth; 511 pages. New York: MacNair-Dorland Company, $9.

Much has come to pass in saponaceous and related areas since Dr. Thomssen di the book, Modern Soapmaking, which ha been out of print for a decade. So, hi essaying of a resumption of authorshi put him among many things that wer new and different. As has been chara teristic of the major part of the soap i dustry, he did not set up any scarecrow to keep synthetic detergents out of hi field. He recognized them and, with th help of his coauthor, has done well b them. The result is a real contributio of useful and necessary knowledge in very important industrial field.

The primary contents of this new boo comprise raw materials, machinery an equipment, soapmaking methods, soa products, glycerin recovery, and proces and analytical control methods—all c which have been brought up to date fro their scope of twelve years ago. Ther have been added a twenty-three-pag chapter on snythetic detergents, descril ing and evaluating them and giving man trade-names, and a chapter on the pe fuming and coloring of soap, which o cupies thirteen pages. Another moder ization is a list, headed "Synthetic De tergents," but referred to in the prefac as a list of surface-active agents, and a tually embracing wetting and dispersin agents, as well as detergents, some 315 c them, alphabetically arranged by trad names, with the name of the manufa turer, a statement of class and formul the principal uses, approximate concen tration, and comment on application.

The usual tabulations of physical dat and so on are appended. And there is good index.

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it so far. How difficult it may be to ol tain it from the natural weed source, an manufacture it commercially, is n known. The effect of the chemical on h sects other than the house fly, or what does to man or animals, plants or soil are subjects still to be explored.

Customs Simplification Lags

The customs simplification bill, whic Chairman Doughton of the ways an means committee dropped into the hoppe a few weeks ago for the administratio hasn't been able to advance a step in th committee because of the pending tax bil The bill has been given the number, H. R 3304, but until the committee sees its wa to an early conclusion on the tax bill, n effort is being made to schedule it fo hearings.

The bill is of interest to many lines o business and it commands an importan place in the overall program of remov of obstacles to world trade. Similar step directed at easing customs procedures ar underway in other countries also in kee ing with the worldwide plan to increas the volume of world commerce.

Businessmen are being urged to kee an eye particularly on contemplate changes in customs administration in Ca ada. Customs officials there, like those the United States, are endeavoring straighten out some of the kinks in th procedure for taking goods across the lin

Defruiting of Trees Studied

"Defruiting" of ornamental trees an shrubs which are beautiful in bloom, b which bear fruits that are either unsight or a nuisance is one of the newest of th many fields in which chemical "grow regulators" promise to be useful. This in striking contrast with the service some of these chemicals used to preve "harvest drop" of apples.

The new field of usefulness of th group of chemicals is under active stu by the Department of Agriculture scie tists. It looks to limited or partial "defru ing," particularly of apple orchards which there is likely to be a set of mo fruit than the trees can develop in go market size. If the right chemical so tion can be found for use immediate after full bloom or in the period wh the small fruits are just forming, it m be possible by spraying trees to limit t set of fruit. This could save much e pensive labor in hand-thinning of the cr to the number of fruit the trees can pr erly nourish.

The development of the solution f "defruiting" of ornamental trees will be boon to cities. Several trees of ornamen value are objectionable because of the v sightly litter they make when their fru ripen and drop. Some examples are hor chestnut, catalpa, European ash, hon locust, and Eastern poplar. Experimen work will be required to find the b chemicals, the right strength of soluti and the time to apply it.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

density, per capita income, factory employment, and business establishments, the atlas points out that "with the exception of the southeast region, all the regions east of the Mississippi river were more highly developed in 1948 than the nation as a whole. New England had three times as many people for each square mile than did the nation; it had a higher income per person; it was more highly industrialized; and more business concerns were serving its population than was true for the nation as a whole.

However, in another composite index—measuring rates of growth, rather than absolute gains in the five factors of population, income, manufacturing, employment, and construction—the atlas states that the other regions of the country are gaining ground and that the tendency is toward a narrowing of the economic differentials that exist between the regions of the country.

Asia Aid Planned by ECA

The first real test of the effectiveness of the Point Four program will be had in Southeast Asia. A Far East program division is now being established in ECA and a special technical and economic mission (STEM) is being sent to the associated states of Indo China.

ECA Administrator Hoffman regards Southeast Asia as "one of the danger spots in the world where we haven't any time to lose," but because of general conditions there it is not possible to use the same pattern of Marshall plan aid as was used in Europe. Therefore the Point Four approach will be used—that is the type and amount of aid that will be given is limited to technical assistance, basic health measures, assistance in agricultural development, and limited development in other fields.

It is not known how much will be needed to carry on the work in this area, but ECA appears to be amply supplied with funds, what with about $100,000,000 of unspent China-aid funds, a new authorization bill of over $3,000,000,000 just enacted, and a special appropriation of $35,000,000 for Point Four assistance.

Business Census Reports

The first important figures of the 1948 census of business are now being tabulated and released by the Bureau of Census. They show, for example, a threefold expansion in the dollar volume of retail, wholesale, and service businesses in the United States from 1939 to 1948, and a substantial increase in employment. However, there isn't any significant change in the number of establishments as a whole.

Sales of retail stores, according to the census report, reached a total of $130,500,000,000 in 1948, compared with $42,000,000,000 in 1939. Sales increases from 1939 to 1948 were considerably above average in the trades handling consumer durable goods. In the automotive trades, sales increased from $5,500,000,000 to $20,100,000,000; in the lumber-building-hardware group from $2,700,000,000 to $11,700,000,000; and in the furniture-furnishings-appliance group from $1,700,000,000 to $6,900,000,000.

One thing to be noted in the figures is the fact that while there were 2,000 fewer drug stores in 1948 against 1939, these fewer stores employed 90,000 more workers. The same was true for food stores and gasoline service stations, but in the case of building supplies, apparel, furniture and automotive, the rise in the number of workers was accompanied by an increase in the number of establishments.

Pyrethrum Competitor Studied

Scientists of the Department of Agriculture have come up with another insecticidal chemical as a possible new competitor to pyrethrum. The new chemical, an amide called "Scabrin," was found in the roots of a common, native perennial weed of the genus *Heliopsis*, more commonly known as "Ox-Eye."

Early experimental trials with the new insecticide, obtained by extracting the active principal from the root of the plant, showed it to be appreciably more toxic to house flies than pyrethrum, which is the standard of comparison in laboratory tests. There are a number of species of *Heliopsis* in this country, all native to the United States. Three of them have been tested so far, and the extracts from the roots of one, "Scabra," appear to contain the most powerful of the insecticides.

Aside from the chemical properties, the insecticidal toxicity of the new material is the only biological fact known about

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Heavy Chemicals

Nickel recorded a sharp advance in price last week, the first revision since July, 1948. It was stated that the higher price was occasioned by mounting increases in labor costs, materials and services that have taken place since before the war. While nickel carbonate was advanced in price, it is expected that all the nickel based chemicals will be established at levels in line with the metal. Prime western zinc was also priced higher with the supply position definitely tight and demand active. Tin fluctuated within a narrow range with trading relatively quiet. Copper continued firm with more demand than supply while lead held the same steady position previously noted. Tin chloride was fractionally lower. A major producer will advance prices of caustic potash and potassium carbonate on July 1.

Two more producers of soda ash have announced an advance in prices July 1 and another producer of caustic soda and chlorine will lift quotations on that date. There was no indication of easement in the supply of chlorine and producers look for a tight market to continue indefinitely. Copper sulphate is short temporarily with production booked four weeks ahead. Demand has continued to pinch the supply of sulphuric acid. Consumers have given more attention to glacial acetic acid. Anhydrous ammonia remained relatively tight but the supply is expected to ease as the agricultural season closes. Carbon tetrachloride is meeting contract requirements without leaving much over for additional wants.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.1 percent for the week ending May 27, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 103.3 in the preceding week and 83.4 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Relatively tight at present but supply situation expected to ease as the agricultural season draws to a close. Shipments for agricultural use are described as better than satisfactory this year while the refrigeration grade has continued to find a steady outlet.

Arsenic—February importations of white arsenic amounted to 1,456,000 pounds, including 988,000 pounds from Mexico and 342,000 from Belgium. The total was 311,000 pounds above January imports.

Bauxite—Mine production in the United States totaled 325,025 long tons (dried equivalent) during the first quarter of 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Although output was the greatest in five quarters, it was less than one percent above the preceding quarter. A six percent gain in imports also brought the total new supply to the highest level since the fourth quarter 1948. Imports from both Indonesia and British Guiana declined in the first quarter of 1950, but shipments from Surinam increased more than enough to offset this loss. All of the 8,004 tons exported during the three-month period went to Canada.

Calcium Chloride—Inquiry is improving for highway processing. Attention from municipalities is on the increase. Stocks appear adequate to meet the season's requirements without difficulty.

Carbon Bisulphide—March production was higher than the preceding month. The totals were 36,294,041 pounds in March and 31,849,404 in February.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Output in March increased to 17,351,937 pounds from 14,688,762 pounds in February. Contract consumers are receiving shipments regularly although there appears to be no excess stocks at the present time. Prices are unchanged.

Chlorine—Supply position holds definitely tight with demand exceeding current production. The call for chlorinated solvents, paper and pulp use and for water-processing has over-topped output and producers can see no easement in sight. It looks as though a higher market will be established on July 1. Another producer has announced an advance of 15c. per 100 pounds effective the first of next month.

Copper Sulphate—Tight, firm and active is the market description given by a major producer. Production is under contract for about four weeks ahead. The only slow spots at present are the potato areas of Long Island, Maine and Pennsylvania. The industrial demand is sustained at a level averaging 15 to 20 percent above a year ago. Some export inquiry reached the market and suppliers are experiencing rather keen competition from Belgian and German producers. February exports totaled 5,574,000 pounds including 2,370,000 pounds to Guatemala and 2,100,000 to Costa Rica. The January total was 2,232,000 pounds.

Fluorspar—Usage by the steel, hydrofluoric-acid, and enamel industries was 75, 34, and 11 percent, respectively, more in the first quarter than in the preceding quarter, but these increases were partly offset by a decrease of 5 percent by the glass industry, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports in the first quarter, totaling 14,214 tons, were 29 percent less than in the preceding quarter; the first-quarter imports came from Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Netherlands.

Production and shipments of domestic origin of all grades were 51,054 and 48,652 short tons, respectively, in the first quarter, decreases of 2 and 9 percent from the preceding quarter. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the first quarter, 15,535 tons were from Illinois and Kentucky and 4,373 tons from Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentucky in the first quarter, 7,118 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 8,929 tons in the previous quarter.

Nickel Carbonate—Priced higher at 48½c. per pound to 49c. delivered. Higher producing costs were the primary reason for the advance. Demand steady with stocks meeting current requirements promptly.

Nickel Sulphate—Market situation firm and active with platers keeping inventories up to working levels. Some producers sold a month ahead, others in a position to take on prompt shipments. The sharp advance in the metal is expected to be reflected in prices shortly.

Potash, Caustic—One of the major producers will advance prices on July 1. The new works prices per 100 pounds in carlots, large packages, are as follows:—Solid, $7.90; flaked, $8.50; broken, $8.75, and crushed, $8.25. Walnut in l.c.l. lots, $10.65; liquid, tankcars, $3.55, basis 45 percent; drums, $3.875, flat; tankwagons in New York city area, $4.65, and in Philadelphia area, $4.775. The other three producers have made no announcement to date but have the revision under consideration.

Potassium Carbonate—A higher selling schedule effective July 1 is announced by a large producer. Calcined at the works in large containers, carlots, per 100 pounds, will be priced at $8.25, and hydrated at $6.75. Liquid in tankcars, $3.35; drums, $3.675; tankwagons, $4.45 in the New York area and $4.325 per 100 pounds in the New England area. Current market position tight for dry forms owing to unusually heavy demand from glass specialty plants.

Potassium Chlorate—Production heavily under contract for June principally to match factories and a sprinkling of fireworks plants. July shipments now commanding attention. Market firm and without suggestion of price change. Perchlorate continued relatively quiet.

Salt—Total salt production in 1949 receded more than 800,000 short tons from the 1948 production, or a decrease of 5 percent, reports the Bureau of Mines. The quantity of salt produced for the majority of broad uses declined in 1949. Soda ash consumption declined most of all or more than a million tons to 6,255,242 tons of brine. Increases in some uses offset the decreases partially. The total quantity of salt used for chlorine making in 1949 reached a new high record at 366,972 tons of evaporated, 681,408 tons of rock, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Nickel carbonate, ½c. per lb.
metal, 8c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tin chloride, .07c. per lb.
metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
216.8	216.8	216.3	216.4	222.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
121.9	121.9	121.9	121.8	122.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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2,386,057 tons of brine, exceeding that in 1948 by well over a half million tons. More salt was used for water treatment and meat packing and several smaller uses.

Soda Ash—Demand steady from the chemical, glass and paper industries but not over-taxing production. Prompt shipments have continued available and, while stocks are not as free as in caustic soda, the supply position is described as comfortable. The possibility of a general advance in price on July 1 appeared favorable. Two more producers announced an advance of 10c. per 100 pounds July 1.

Soda, Caustic—Shipments to the chemical, soap, petroleum and other consuming industries were well sustained at the beginning of the month. The heavy demand for chlorine has kept electrolytic production at a high level and there is no shortage of available stocks at present. Not all of the major producers have signified to date they will advance prices on July 1.

Sodium Chlorate—Industry and agriculture have about all the eastern production under contract for an indefinite period which means a definitely tight supply situation with shipments confined to contract consumers.

Tin Chloride — Stannous anhydrous closed slightly lower based on metal price variations. In producing quarters 72.06c. to 73.06c. per pound in drums works was named depending upon quantity desired.

Zinc Sulphate—Improvement in demand noted in May has been extended into June. In some producing quarters the powdered grades have been temporarily sold out for agricultural use. The market is firm backed by the strong position of the metal.

Acids

Acetic — Production of synthetic in March was increased. The total amounted to 35,648,597 pounds, compared with 29,791,840 in the preceding month. The total for recovered acid in March was 164,434,849 pounds, against 146,189,397 in February. Output of natural was 1,792,491 pounds in March, compared with 1,355,244 pounds in February. Demand for glacial has improved. It is stated that rayon mills are booked 3 to 4 months ahead and that a diversified inquiry of substantial dimensions is reaching the market. Stocks hold a comfortable position.

Hydrofluoric — Although the aqueous grades will be advanced in price on July 1, there has been no announcement to date of a change in the anhydrous. Demand has continued steady with sales holding a satisfactory seasonal average and stocks sufficient to meet requirements without difficulty.

Naphthenic—Sales reported at former price levels with demand holding steady and stocks meeting requirements without unusual difficulty. Market situation continued in balance throughout the month of May.

Oxalic—No shortage of stocks over the turn of the month. Demand spotty and mostly for small lots, but not of a character to have any important influence upon the supply situation.

Sulphuric—Market position tight with demand holding at a level slightly above current production. The present shortage believed to be temporary as some of the producing plants are still closed down for repairs.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—While no new price developments materialized over the turn of the month, the market maintained a strong position. Consuming demand remained active with the limitation of stocks forcing suppliers to adopt a cautious attitude in making sales. It was stated that June output is practically sold and that inquiry for July shipment is steadily increasing. At the close of the week, electrolytic was priced at 20½c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Market position steady with trading not unusually active owing mainly to holiday influences. During the latter part of the week, buying operations were resumed on a broader scale. It was stated June bookings have been unusually heavy and that a substantial tonnage is under contract for July. At the close, the common grade was priced at 12c. per pound, New York and 11.80c. St. Louis basis.

Manganese—Total of 391,886 short tons of manganese ore reaching United States ports during the first three months of 1950 was substantially lower than in any period since the second quarter of 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts from the Gold Coast, a leading supplier, were one-third less than during the preceding quarter, and imports from India, another leading source, were reduced by one-fifth. Reports of severe congestion at the Gold Coast port of Takoradi and rail facilities from the mines partially explain the reduced shipments from that source, and large movements of food products in India may have retarded manganese ore railings there. Altogether, imports decreased 23 percent below the 510,822 tons in the fourth quarter 1949. Of the total, 31 percent was from the Union of South Africa, 28 percent from India, 19 percent from Gold Coast, 10 percent from Brazil, 6 percent from Cuba, and the remaining 6 percent originated in Angola, Belgian Congo, Chile, Greece, Mexico, the Republic of the Philippines, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

Nickel—Advanced 8c. per pound to 48c. duty paid and represents the first price change since July 1948. The upward revision is the result of higher production and processing costs. It was stated that the current price is approximately 40 percent above the average price for all markets in the pre-war years which compares with advances of 65 to 125 percent for other basic metals.

Quicksilver—Trading continued quiet last week. Buying interest over the past few weeks has not been emphasized to any unusual extent and sales have been limited mostly to small lots for current wants. The market for round quantities was quoted at $70 per flask and at $73 to $75 for small lots.

San Francisco.—Features of the market continue along in the same pattern with inquiry slow and stocks limited. Metal quoted at $73 per flask.

Silver—Consuming demand continued active enough to hold the market steady over the turn of the month. The closing price for bullion in the New York market was 72¾c. per ounce.

Tin—Not unusually active last week. Most of the trading in grade A was at prices ranging from 78c. to 78½c. per pound spot, the lower figure prevailing in the late transactions. Prices in London

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and Singapore did not vary enough to have much effect on domestic quotations.

Zinc—Prime western priced higher at 13c. per pound East St. Louis. The current price compares with a low of 9c. recorded in June last year and a high of 17½c. established in November, 1948. The supply situation remained exceedingly tight with consuming demand showing no apparent signs of easement.

Recovery of secondary zinc in all zinc-base products in January totaled 11,900 tons, a 4 percent gain over December and the highest monthly recovery total recorded since March, 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumers' stocks of all types of zinc scrap were 30,027 tons on January 31 compared with 29,780 tons (revised) on December 31. Total receipts of zinc scrap increased 10 percent over December.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 3,500 pounds, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9606, June 6.

Alcohol, CD 4,200 ¼-pound bottles, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) reference 895193(3), June 19.

Ammonium alum, 12,600 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 5) invitation ENG-297, June 8.

Butane gas, as required from July 1 through September 30, 1950, U. S. Air Force (Turner Base, Albany, Ga.) invitation 32, June 7.

Calcium hypochlorite, 3,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 5) invitation 296, June 7.

Carbon tetrachloride, 700 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 5) invitation ENG-294, June 7.

Cement, butyl, tent patching, 2,500 pints, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 485, June 21.

Cleaning compound, alkali, 300,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 481, June 21.

Compressed gases: Oxygen, acetylene, nitrogen, as required from July 1, 1950, Bonneville Power Administration (P.O. Box 3537, Portland 8, Oregon) invitation 5174, June 9; chlorine, invitation 5172, June 12; oxygen, acetylene, chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, U. S. Penitentiary (Leavenworth, Kansas) invitation 3-3373, June 7; chlorine, 2,250 pounds, acetylene, 2250 cubic feet, oxygen, 112 cylinders, Veterans Hospital, Fort Meade, S. D., invitation 8, June 7; various, hospital & engineering use, Veterans Hospital, Batavia, N. Y., invitation 4, June 13; oxygen, acetylene, Veterans Hospital, Davis Park, Providence 8, R. I., invitation 1, June 7.

Copper sulphate, 1,250 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 5) invitation ENG-294, June 7.

Corrosion preventive, 6,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,637, June 9.

Creosote, wood preservative, 2,500 gallons, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9606, June 6.

Disinfectant, 10,000 two-ounce bottles, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 919, June 12.

Ferricchloride, anhydrous, 650,000 pounds, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 14376-A, June 8.

Filter aid, 46,200 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 5) invitation ENG-297, June 8; diatomaceous silica, 20,000 pounds, Army Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation B-1635, June 9.

Hydrochloric acid, 7,000 pounds, and 140 carboys, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9606, June 6.

Lime, hydrated, 160,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Spokane Base, Bong, Wash.) invitation 24, June 9; 80 tons, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) reference 1203, June 26; 800 tons, Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., invitation 8776, June 6.

Maroon toner, dark, 200 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-317, June 6.

Milkpowder, 108,750 pounds, Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, N. Y., Invitation 505, June 7.

Paint, 705 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Davis-Monthan Base, Tucson, Ariz.) invitation 23, June 9; 506 gallons, Army Quartermaster (Fort Eustis, Va.) invitation 653, June 6; 540 gallons, Bureau of Reclamation (Columbia Falls, Mont.) invitation 1676-105-50, June 9; 900 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) reference NY-6348, June 13; **enamel,** 2,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation C-1641, June 12; 2,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,568, June 14; 600 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 6) reference 23339, June 13.

Paint stripping compound, 800,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 482, June 21.

Penicillin, potassium and sodium, The Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) invitation C-7227, June 7.

Pigments, various, dry and in oil, seven items, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) reference 1191, June 23.

Protective compound, strippable, 100,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 484, June 21.

Salt, 630,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 928, June 12.

Silica, colloidal, 30% solution, 22,800 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) reference 1202, June 23.

Soap, floating toilet, 7,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 305, June 7; laundry, 72,500 pounds, invitation 348, June 9; laundry, powdered, 528 pounds, and toilet, 660 gallons, Federal Supply Service (East Point, Ga.) invitation 06-11362, June 7; chip, 6,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-W-22684, June 7; paste, 250 pounds, toilet, 1,440 cakes, grit, 500 ten-ounce cakes, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 6) invitation CH-23448, June 7.

Soda ash, 63,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 5) invitation ENG-297, June 8; 20,000 pounds, Army Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation B-1635, June 9.

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, 12,000 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) reference 1189, June 23.

Soybean oil meal, 10 tons, Agriculture Department (Washington 25) invitation 625, June 6.

Starch, 9,058 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) reference 89521(3), June 19.

Sweeping compound, 120,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) reference 89484(3), July 16.

Thinner, paint, U. S. Air Force (Davis-Monthan Base, Tucson, Ariz.) invitation 23, June 9; lacquer & dope, 4,550 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,591, June 15; 3,600 gallons, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9606, June 6.

Trichlorethylene, 165,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 483, June 21.

W. Germany Lifts Some Curbs

Removal, effective March 2, 1950, has been announced of restrictions on imports into Western Germany of the following materials:—Copper, copper scrap, brass scrap, bronze scrap, cadmium, pure tin, glycerin and vitamin concentrates.

Pennsalt Opens New Sales Offices in Detroit

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company announced May 31 the opening of a new district sales office on June 1 to serve industrial customers of Detroit and southern Michigan. Harry G. Potts, district sales manager of Pennsalt's heavy chemicals department, will be in charge. The office is at 1114 Buhl building, 535 Griswold street, Detroit. Also making headquarters there will be W. B. Adam, heavy chemicals sales representative, and Willis J. Stoddard of the special chemicals department. With the opening of the new office, Pennsalt is discontinuing its former sales office at its Wyandotte plant.

Gen'l Aniline Has Novel Brochure

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, is distributing a map giving the location of 240 colleges in the United States from which its employees received degrees. On the inside of the map folder the names of the employees from the various colleges are listed with the dates and degrees obtained and places of employment in the company.

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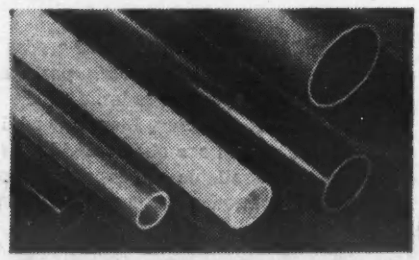
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ECA Authorizations $6,900,000 in April

Authorization issued during April for the purchase of chemicals and related products by the Economic Cooperation Administration totaled $6,900,000, which brought the commulative total of such authorizations since the start of the ECA program to $230,300,000.

The April authorizations consisted of $2,500,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $1,000,000 for industrial chemicals, exclusive of alcohol, $1,600,000 for alcohol, and $1,800,000 for "other" chemicals. During the same month authorizations for crude oil and petroleum products amounted to $36,800,000, while a previous authorization for nitrogenous fertilizer was cut back $100,000.

Authorizations for fats and oils amounted to $8,400,000, making a grand total of $321,000,000. The month's authorizations included $800,000 for soybeans, $4,800,000 for flaxseed, $700,000 for soybean oil, $2,100,000 for tallow, $100,000 for soap, soap stock and fatty acids, and $2,000,000 for "other" fats and oils. There were recissions of $100,000 for peanuts and $200,000 for lard.

Nonferrous metals authorizations amounted to $7,000,000, for an accumulative total of $527,500,000. The April authorizations consisted of $5,700,000 for copper, $100,000 for zinc, $2,100,000 for "other," and recissions of $700,000 for aluminum, $100,000 for nickel and $100,000 for tin.

Other April authorizations were $19,600,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, $5,800,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $1,600,000 for hides and skins, and $1,000,000 for naval stores.

Alcoa Promotions Aug. 1 To Van Horn, Bakken

Dr. Kent R. Van Horn, assistant director of research for Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., will become associate director of research for the concern on August 1. Dr. Van Horn will replace Herman E. Bakken in the post, who on that date will become vice-president and general manager of Aluminum Ore Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alcoa.

Dr. Van Horn, who joined the company in 1929 as a research metallurgist, will be transferred to Alcoa's central research headquarters at New Kensington, Pa., to take over his new position. Mr. Bakken joined Alcoa in 1919 as a member of the research department, becoming assistant director of research in 1928 and associate director of the New Kensington laboratories in 1942.

ECA Offering Manuals On Greek, Italian Trade

The office of small business of Economic Cooperation Administration is currently offering a manual on Greece and an Italian directory and guide, both publications designed to assist American business firms which desire to trade with these countries. In addition to including directories of Greek and Italian importers, they also contain summaries of economic information on the two countries, together with general data, and trade regulations and resumes of export and import procedures. Copies may be obtained by writing ECA's small business office, Washington 25, D. C.

Pacific Coast Borax Moving

Pacific Coast Borax Company division of Borax Consolidated Ltd. is moving its eastern headquarters from 51 Madison avenue to 100 Park avenue, New York, effective July 1. Telephone number will be unchanged.

Chemical Distributors Meet

Management personnel of Southern States Chemical Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Benlo Chemicals, Milwaukee, Wisc., and Eastern Chemicals, Inc., Albany, N. Y., recently met at St. Simons Island, Ga., for a five-day series of distribution discussions. Topics included sales promotion methods, new product lines, competitive problems, and the present and future status of the chemical distributor in marketing industrial chemicals.

Phosphoric Acid Data Available

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has published a pamphlet describing equipment and procedures for handling 75 percent phosphoric acid. In addition to specifications for tanks, pumps and pipes, the illustrated publication includes step-by-step explanations of several methods of unloading phosphoric acid cars. Copies are available upon request to the concern.

Trade Briefs

Filtrol Corporation announces the moving of its headquarters to 727 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, Calif.

John C. Postell, of the American Creosoting Company, Chicago, has been elected president of the Downtown Athletic Club, New York.

Fischer & Porter Co., Hatboro, Pa., has issued a bulletin, entitled, "Chlorine Treatment of Municipal Water," summarizing current processes and equipment, which is available from the concern upon request.

R. S. Fowler, vice-president of Aramco Overseas Company, a subsidiary of Arabian American Oil Company, New York, has been named to head the firm's newly-established Rome, Italy, office.

Leo Hoban has been named sales manager of the Kerrick steam kleaner division of the Clayton Manufacturing Company, El Monte, Calif., according to an announcement by J. A. Cortright, general sales manager.

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Esso Export Elevates W.J. Haley to President

Esso Export Corporation, an affiliate of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), N. Y., has elected William J. Haley president to succeed Frank M. Balling, who remains as a director of the company pending his retirement. At the same time, Harold W. Fisher, deputy coordinator of refining operations of the parent company, was appointed to the post of coordinator, replacing Mr. Haley.

The new president of Esso Export, who will also serve as the ninth member on that company's board of directors, joined the Jersey Standard organization thirty-six years ago as a mechanical engineer. Mr. Fisher came into the company in 1927.

Gulf Oil Sets Up Professorship

Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has established a new professorship in chemistry at Carnegie Institute of Technology. The new chair, supported by a Gulf Oil grant of $15,000 per year, will be held by Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, currently chief of the thermochemistry and hydrocarbons section of the National Bureau of Standards and recently appointed head of Carnegie's chemistry department. Dr. Rossini, who is a Carnegie alumnus, will join the faculty July 1.

Mellon Institute Work

—Continued from page 5

34" has been studied with regard to the production of gels in lubricating oils. Nonmelting greases, exhibiting good resistance to water and desirable low-temperature characteristics, have been obtained.

Under a fellowship sponsored by Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, some 150 compounds were prepared for further study in diverse fields. Pilot plant quantities of di-2-ethylhexyl sulphide, diethyl propanediol, dimethyl "Cellosolve" maleate, 6-methyl uracil, several alkylglycidal ethers and hydroxyisopropyl glyoxalidine were produced for critical evaluation by industry.

Isoamyl Alcohol Synthesized

Isoamyl alcohol (3-methyl butanol), a pharmaceutical intermediate, was synthesized. Substituted amines were prepared for study as textile softeners and to prevent the gas fading of acetate dyestuffs. Free-flowing salts of 2, 4-D acid, completely soluble in hard water, have been made by combining the sequestering action of citric acid with the solubilizing effect of isopropyl amine.

Assistant director A. Hamor said last week that the full report, prepared for submission to the board of trustees of the institute, will be off the presses sometime this summer.

Armour Offers Insecticide Adhesive

Armour & Co., Chicago, has added a new product to its line of adhesives. Designated "Armour Sticker," the material has been developed for use with insecticides and fungicides. Among its advantages the new adhesive is said to not only increase the deposit of the pesticide, but also to give it more uniform coverage of the foliage.

Innis, Speiden Issues Chart

The insecticide division of Innis, Speiden & Co., N. Y., has published the 1950 edition of the "ISCOMIST Aerosol Guide for Greenhouses," a greenhouse reference chart. The guide gives information on the use of all greenhouse aerosol bomb formulations plus a table of recommendations for control of all greenhouse insects. Copies may be obtained upon request to the company, 117 Liberty street, New York 6.

Chi. Cosmetic Chemists to Meet

Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting on June 13 at 6:30 p.m. at Henrici's restaurant in the Merchandise Mart of that city. Speaker of the evening will be Carl F. Jensen, district engineer for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, who will talk on better lighting sources as a means of standardization on colors.

Aries Moves to N.Y. Offices

The consulting chemical engineering firm of R. S. Aries & Associates has moved its executive offices to 400 Madison avenue, New York 17, from 26 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The general engineering offices and drafting rooms will remain at the old address. Telephone numbers at the new offices are ELdorado 5-1430-1-2-3.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index figure advanced to 82.2 last week, compared with 81.2 in the preceding period. Potash contract prices for the 1950-1951 season became effective on June 1. The schedules named higher prices but discounts have been increased also and buyers taking advantage of these discounts will pay very little above the past year's quotations. Bookings of potash to date are said to be exceedingly heavy. Some of the producers have lowered the price of nitrogen solutions and others are considering a readjustment. The recent sharp decline in coke-oven ammonium sulphate has given the impression to the trade that a revision may take place in competing nitrogenates. Phosphate rock was relatively quiet and so was superphosphate. Sodium nitrate remained at former price levels. It looked as though benzene hexachloride was tagged for a higher selling basis, several of the producers have advanced prices.

Menhaden meal was priced lower for spot shipment. The market appeared to be working toward a more attractive level with fishing operations increasing and new production in sight. Dried blood was more or less neglected with prices unchanged and a similar condition was noted in tankage. Bone meal held at the late decline without displaying any unusual activity. The supply situation in castor pomace has eased a bit as the active fertilizer season approaches its close.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission. Exports are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—No unusual activity last week. Buyers appeared willing to await developments in competing nitrogen products. Coke-oven sulphate priced at $32 to $37 per ton in bulk according to location of ovens. Converters' sulphate continued tight with production heavily under contract for June. Contracts are priced at $37.50 to $38.00 per ton works.

Bone Meal—Quiet with sellers naming $58 per ton for steamed domestic and $56 c.i.f. New York for imported. Raw domestic $62.50 per ton all grades f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Supply situation has eased up a bit with the active fertilizer season nearly over. The price is unchanged at $30.50 per ton in bags, carlots works.

Dried Blood—Sellers sustained prices at $6.50 per unit of ammonia New York and at $6.25 Chicago. Trading continued relatively quiet throughout the week.

Fish Meal—Menhaden priced lower in Baltimore area at $135 per ton spot and $130 on when and if basis. Fishing operations increasing off the east coast. Scrap prices at $125. No unusual activity reported.

Nitrogen Solution — Priced lower by some of the producers to $115 per ton in tankcars works, freights equalized with recognized competitive points.

Sodium Nitrate—Finding a fair outlet for cotton and corn top dressing. Stocks maintained at a level to meet consuming requirements promptly. Prices unchanged.

Tankage—Feeders gave enough support to hold prices. Trading relatively quiet with occasional sales at $7.50 per unit of ammonia New York and at $8.50 Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Seasonal movement reported from supply sources with shipments confined to regular contract consumers. Stocks adequate to meet requirements of acidulators. No unusual activity for export at the present time. Market position steady.

Superphosphate—Market situation was rather quiet and tight in this area last week. Shipments against contracts held seasonal dimensions and some interest noted for new season deliveries. No price changes announced and no apparent easement in the supply of triple.

Potashes

Muriate 60 percent in bulk is priced higher at 40c. per unit of K_2O. This price is f.o.b. Carlsbad, New Mexico, subject to trade discounts. The price at Trona, California, is 48½c. per unit of K_2O and is also subject to trade discounts. Sulphate basis 90 percent K_2SO_4 is priced higher at $34.50 bulk at Carlsbad subject to trade discounts. Sulphate of potash magnesia has been increased to $15.20 per ton bulk, Carlsbad, subject to trade discounts. All discounts depend on the time of placement and acceptance of orders.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium muriate, 2½c. per unit.
Sulphate, $2 per ton.
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, 70c. per ton.

Prices Reduced

Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
scrap, menhaden, $5 per ton.
Nitrogen solution, $5 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
82.2	82.2	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading continues to be normal and certainly not excessive in the local area. Inorganic material price quotations are without change while organic materials are weaker. The local consumption of blood meal has been slight in the face of present local production, resulting in the building up of considerable stock pile. As yet, producers are not lowering blood meal prices to favor mid-western buying interest.

Ruling prices were:—

Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same in bags, $2.50 less in bulk. Blood meal, $5.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $72 per ton for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Domestic, same grade, $75 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $133.25-$136.50 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $120-$123 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton for bulk. Potash muriate, 48½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 additional for bags. Triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grade, $4.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant.

Pesticides

Cotton leafworms were found May 10 in Zapata county, and on May 11 in Cameron county, Texas, the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine reports. The specimens were mailed to the bureau's Division of Insect Identification in Washington where insect experts have now verified the identity of the insects. May 10 is the earliest record for this important defoliating cotton pest in the United States in eight years. The date of arrival may determine the amount of damage caused later to the cotton crop. The cotton leafworm thus joins the boll weevil, grasshoppers, greenbug, European corn borer, screwworm, and cutworms in building up to what may be a serious insect situation for 1950.

BHC—Demand active both for home use and export. Stocks have continued exceedingly short with several producers advancing the gamma isomer price to 1.70c. to 1.75c. and others giving serious consideration to such an advance. It was stated that prices at present are not so important on account of the severe scarcity of material available. Production of BHC in March was placed at 4,320,136 pounds, compared with 3,181,834 in the preceding month. The gamma isomer content in March was 587,779 pounds, against 422,289 in February.

Cryolite—Available at former prices with possibilities of demand increasing substantially owing to the severe shortages current in some of the important synthetic insecticide materials.

DDT—Said to be in a tighter supply position than BHC if such a condition is possible. March production amounted to 4,374,585 pounds, compared with a revised total of 3,739,295 pounds in February.

2,4-d—Demand for weed control has shown seasonal expansion with producers experiencing difficulty in securing sufficient chlorine. March production was placed at 1,200,027 pounds, against 832,275 in the preceding month.

Nicotine Sulphate—February exports amounted to only 25,000 pounds including 20,000 to Norway. January exports totaled 123,000 pounds, of which 110,000 were shipped to Japan.

Paradichlorobenzene — Demand active

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

with market firm and supply tight. February exports were 287,000 pounds, including 281,000 to Canada. January exports amounted to 150,000 pounds.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of native sulphur in March were placed at 473,559 long tons by the Bureau of Mines, compared with 364,174 in the preceding month and 416,972 long tons in March 1949. Apparent sales in March amounted to 464,088 long tons, against 411,314 in February and 434,711 long tons in March last year. Producers' stocks in March 31 were 2,988,527 long tons, compared with 3,040,190 on February 28 and 3,202,481 on March 31, 1949.

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Spanish Fertilizer Plant Gets Output Under Way

Nitratos de Castilla S. A., Valladolid, Spain, has commenced production of nitrogenous fertilizers. Reputed to be the largest and most modern plant of its kind in the country, the unit is currently operating at the rate of 32,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year, but expects to reach a rate of 64,500 tons per year by the beginning of 1951.

Fertilizer developments scheduled by other Spanish companies follow:—S.E.F.A.N.I.T.R.O., Bilbao, expects to produce 125,000 tons of ammonium sulphate yearly by the first half of 1951 and is scheduled to complete its oleum plant this Summer; Sociedad Iberica del Nitrogeno, La Felguera, is increasing its ammonium sulphate capacity by thirty tons per day; Union Quimica del Norte de Espana plans a cyanamid unit with a rate of 6,000 tons yearly before the end of 1950; Empresa Nacional "Calvo Sotelo," state-owned firm at Escatron, plans to be in production on ammonium sulphate and calcium nitrate by the end of 1951, and Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, Sagunto, using by-product coking gases, plans to make approximately 60,000 tons of ammonium sulphate yearly by the end of 1951.

Bemis Bro. Co. Publishes Half-Century Brochure

Bemis Bro Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has published an illustrated brochure on the fiftieth anniversary of the construction of its first cotton mill at what is now known as Bemis, Tenn. Entitled "Fifty Years in the Life of a Community," the book traces the hand-in-hand growth of the company and the town.

The first mill, which began production in 1901, had 21,000 spindle capacity. The Bemis cotton mill today, equipped with 50,000 spindles and 1,710 looms and employing 1,250 workers, plays a vital role in the company's nationwide network of plants. The town of Bemis, originally a handful of shacks, today has a population of 4,000. More than half the book is devoted to the town's present day facilities and activities of the townspeople.

Hercules Issues Toxaphene Data

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has issued a new publication on the use of toxaphene dusts or sprays for cotton insect control. Entitled, "More Profit Per Acre," the six-page booklet summarizes the recommendations of leading cotton-growing states for applying the material against common cotton insects and includes information relative to dosages and methods of application. Copies are available upon request to the company.

Trade Briefs

W. K. Evans, jr., former assistant manager of fuel oils for Shell Oil Company's San Francisco office, has been named San Francisco district manager for the concern.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has appointed H. H. Moore sales manager of the concern's white eagle division at Kansas City, Mo., succeeding the late Charles A. Lewers.

I. A. O'Shaughnessy, president of the Globe Oil & Refining Company, St. Paul, Minn., has donated $1,500,000 to the University of Notre Dame for a liberal and fine arts building. It will bear the donor's name.

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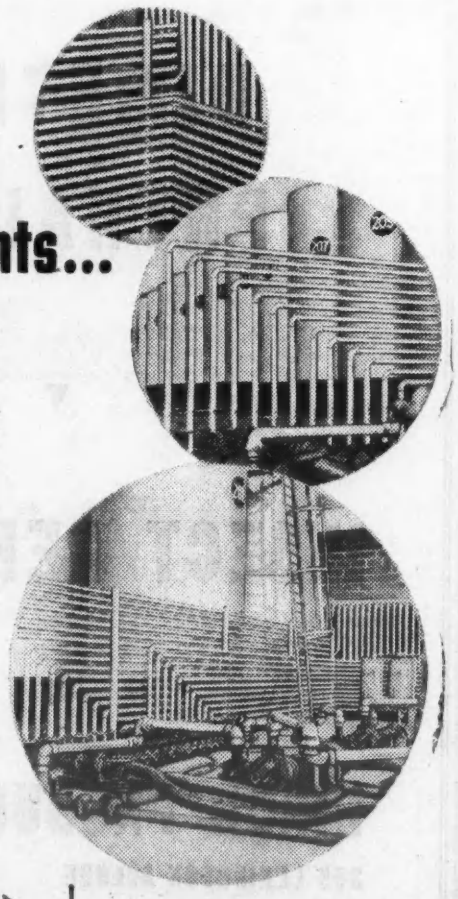

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices were steady all around in last week's market for petroleum derivatives. Interest in aliphatics, while good, was at a lesser pitch than that for aromatics, higher boilers and blends, demand for which materials was heavy.

Stocks of petroleum toluol and xylol were narrow in most quarters, although at least one maker insisted that supplies of that company were sufficient to meet all current needs. Reports on aliphatic-aromatic blends were similarly mixed, with some sellers hard-pressed to keep up with orders and others in a position to satisfy most calls for prompt shipment. Higher boilers, however, were very short. Prices on these aromatic types were firm all along the line, although makers of coaltar toluol and xylol effected increases amounting to one cent per gallon at most points. Aliphatics were ample in the main, though narrowing was noted in certain areas because of the gasoline shortage.

Movement of LPG's continued good. Product was plentiful. Call for microcrystalline and paraffin waxes was strong, but supplies of both were regarded as ample. Gasoline remained tight on the East and Gulf Coasts. Stocks of petrolatum and white mineral oils were said to be adequate in the face of the continued excellence of business.

Kansas has announced an increase of 10,000 barrels daily in its June rate for oil allowables. Ending of gasoline rationing by the British government on May 26 was expected to result in no immediate solution of the long-standing Anglo-American oil controversy, observers pointing out that major issues remain unresolved.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Stocks of petroleum toluol and xylol were reported tight in most quarters during the period. However, one seller, while noting the scarcity elsewhere, maintained that supplies of that company were sufficient to meet all current consuming needs. Demand, particularly from manufacturers of synthetic automobile finishes and the protective coatings industry in general, remained at a very high pitch. Prices on petroleum-derived material were unchanged in the face of advances during the week in coal-tar toluol and xylol amounting to 1c. per gallon at most points.

Call for 100-flash and 150-flash higher boilers remained intense and the outlook for a steady run of business well into the future continued good. Stocks were short. Aliphatic-aromatic blends, meanwhile, were in mixed supply, with some sellers hard-pressed to keep up with the current pace of demand and others in a position to satisfy most calls for material. One producer of blends in the xylol-range reported that the material was in such narrow supply that orders were being accepted on a thirty-day basis, i.e., shipment thirty days after the order date. Quotations were maintained in the wake of recent boosts.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand continued excellent last week. Supply was spotty. In some sections of the country, material continued readily available. In others, however, some snugness was noted, due in large part to the current drain of gasoline stocks. Listings in tankcars were steady at 14½c., East Coast, and at 10⅞c. per gallon, group 3.

Lacquer Diluent—The market position was without material change during the period. Business continued to pick up. Stocks were ample in some sections, barely adequate in others, with the narrowness in latter areas attributed to the similarly snug position of gasoline. Prices held firm in tankcars at 16½c., East Coast, and at 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon, group 3.

Mineral Spirits—Paint manufacturers continued to show increasing interest in this aliphatic last week. Though no producer was unable to satisfy the demand, there were reports from some sections of the country of sporadic tightness due to the gasoline shortage. In the main, however, stocks of this aliphatic were ample. Quotations remained stable at 14½c., East Coast, and at 9⅞c. per gallon, group 3, both listings representing tankcar quantities.

Rubber Solvent—Interest remained good during the past seven-day period. Supplies were plentiful in general, notwithstanding some sporadic snugness in some sections of the country because of the short position of gasoline. Prices held at 15½c., East Coast, and at a range of 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, group 3, in tankcars.

Stoddard Solvent—Call, particularly from the paint trade, remained good last week. Supplies were ample in the main, although there was some narrowness reported in some sections because of the gasoline scarcity. Quotations in tankcars were unchanged, remaining at 14½c., East Coast, and at 10⅞c. per gallon, group 3.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The market situation was without appreciable change during the period. Prices were maintained at 15½c., East Coast, and at 11⅜c. to 11⅝c. per gallon, group 3, tankcars. Demand was good. Stocks were good in some sections, somewhat narrow in others.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Product continued in plentiful availability during the period, although movement of material remained at a very good pace. Opening of rural homes in the Eastern Seaboard area was expected to further heighten the demand, though in the middle West this was not considered an important factor. Prices were steady at 3c. per gallon for butane and 2¼c. per gallon for propane in tankcar quantities, group 3. No changes were anticipated within the immediate future.

Waxes

Both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes remained in excellent demand during the past seven-day period. Stocks of crude and fully-refined grades of paraffin, while adequate to meet all consuming needs, were regarded as barely sufficient, with no surpluses. Microcrystallines in a similar position. Prices were steady all around.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Kansas Corporation Commission has set an oil allowable rate for that state during June at 295,000 barrels daily, a rise of 10,000 barrels per day over the May figures.

Gasoline—Ending of British gasoline rationing on May 26 was expected to produce no immediate change in the status of the long-standing Anglo-American oil controversy. Observers, while noting that this was a concession of sorts, pointed out that key questions over sterling restrictions and other matters remained unresolved. The de-rationing move simply allows gasoline sellers in Britain to use the additional funds derived therefrom freely within the sterling area.

Meanwhile, gasoline supplies on the East and Gulf coasts remained tight, demand continuing on the rise with the onset of the Summer motoring season.

Petrolatum—Prices were steady. Demand remained at a good pitch, with no signs of letup within the immediate future. Supplies were ample.

White Minerals Oils—Producers were still sufficiently fixed supplywise to keep pace with the current pace of demand last week. Quotations were without variance.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 20 totaled 243,024,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the revised total of 241,773,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,251,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,162,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 89,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Normal activity continues as demand for solvents and diluents from local consumers follows the usual seasonal trend. The supply situation is excellent and prices are unchanged with cleaning solvent quoted from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16½c. to 20½c per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent posted from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

Off-season activities still hold the market for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

lighter fractions inactive. Stocks are considered excessive and posted prices have little bearing on individual sales. Butane and propane both posted at 5.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Trading was normal throughout the week and the market for paraffin wax continues steady. Supplies are ample with prices unchanged as follow:—140/147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, $6.95c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted at 6.05c., 6.25c. and 6.9c. per pound, respectively.

Trade Briefs

T. P. McAweeney has been named manager of the real estate department of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, has purchased the United Geophysical Company and the United Geophysical Company, S. A.

Cita Chemical Company, Bronx, N. Y., a junior achievement group, sponsored by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has won an award for being "best in chemicals in the Greater New York area."

Winthrop Rockefeller, industrial relations director for the foreign producing department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been elected a director of the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York.

Socony-Vacuum Completes Ill. Refinery Modernization

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company last week completed its modernization program at its East St. Louis, Ill., refinery. Four main units were involved in the program, partially replacing equipment previously in use.

They include a new 17,000-barrel distillation tower for primary handling of crude oil, and a 20,000-barrel gasoline-treating unit to remove sulphur compounds from refined products. Each barrel is equivalent to forty-two gallons. Obsolete thermal cracking and coking units were replaced.

The thermal unit has a daily capacity of 2,800 barrels of naphtha which is treated and blended in high-quality gasoline. It also has a capacity of 3,000 barrels daily for further refining of charge stock drawn from the two existing catalytic cracking units for production of gasoline and heavy fuel. The coking unit can produce 240 tons of coke per day for industrial purposes such as the electrodes used in extracting aluminum from bauxite.

Gulf Elects 3 Vice-Presidents

Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, has elected three new vice-presidents. They are F. J. Adams, general agent in the company's Fort Worth, Tex., offices in charge of production activities in north central and western Texas; B. C. Belt, chief geologist and assistant to the vice-president of the Houston, Tex., production division, and P. H. Bohart, assistant to the vice-president at Tulsa, Okla.

Gilbert & Barker Appoints Neef

Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, West Springfield, Mass., has appointed Frederick E. Neef manager of the newly organized industrial equipment sales department. Mr. Neef will direct sales of equipment used in bulk terminals and refineries of the petroleum, chemical and allied industries. He was previously with Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, as equipment development engineer.

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SPECIFICATIONS

Crown Wax Number	Melting Point °F	Penetration 100 g., 5 sec.	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number
200	190/195	10 max.	Bro-Blk	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
23	180/188	6 max.	6 max.	20-25	55-65
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Coaltar Chemicals

Effective June 1 benzol was advanced 3 cents per gallon, toluol 1 cent per gallon, and xylol 1 cent per gallon. The upward adjustment in prices was made necessary by the heavy accumulation of increased manufacturing, operating, and transportation costs.

An announcement of a price advance of 1 cent per pound on anilin effective July 1 on contract was made during the week by most producers. This was a reflection of the accumulated increased cost of manufacture by such factors as the advancing price of chlorine, higher costs on most of the benzol as laid down at the plant, increased freight rates, and the steadily increasing price on iron fillings. Meanwhile, almost all producers had gone along with the recently announced price advance on monochlorobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, paradichlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene, dinitrotoluene, and Cleve's acid. The index advanced 2.3 points becoming 106.6.

Phenol and cresylic materials were tight, naphthalene was plentiful, and the aromatic solvents and chemicals were short. Benzol was under heavy pressure of demand, allowing producers to make little, if any, progress in the direction of a balanced market. Pyridin was seasonally slow and much easier in supply. Creosote continued to move in heavy volume.

Phenol, styrene, and the chlorinated benzol derivatives, together with anilin were in short supply reflecting the benzol and chlorine acute shortages. Phthalic anhydride was in increasing demand under a firm price structure, with supplies quite ample. The lower price schedule announced previously on monoethylanilin was met by competitive producers.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the scheduled production rate of the industry at 101.5 percent of theoretical capacity for the week ended June 3. This was equivalent to 1,934,900 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,940,600 tons the previous week, and 1,692,300 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, 7c. per lb.
1:6 Acid, 9c. per lb.
1:7 Acid, 12c. per lb.
Benzol, 3c. per gal.
Dinitrotoluene, 1c. per lb.
Trichlorobenzene, ½c. per lb.
Toluol, 1c. per gal.
Xylol, 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
106.6	104.3	105.0	110.1	117.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Benzol was advanced 3 cents per gallon late last week as a result of heavily accumulated increased manufacturing, operation, and transportation costs. Supplies continued tight, and in view of the high level of business activity in benzol derivatives during this month, there was a heavy pressure of demand. Thrown for a loss by the recent coal strike, benzol output has not since the settlement of the strike been able to gain much ground in the direction of restoring a balance between supply and demand. On top of the production loss through strike interferences, and handicapped by a high rubber reserve, the industry was still harder pressed by the sustained high level of demand for the regular large volume derivatives. To this was added an extra call for such intermediates as paradichlorobenzene, DDT and 2,4-D, to control weeds and fight off heavy insect infestations in certain sections of the country.

Total benzol production of all grades in March amounted to 13,710,863 gallons, compared with the February output of 11,824,194 gallons, according to a Tariff Commission report. In March output of motor grade declined 274,190 gallons under the February output, in favor of the heavy pressure of demand for pure grades for chemical use, the latter gaining 2,150,859 gallons over the February output. Most of the gain was registered by the coke oven operators, but with the tar distillers output increased considerably also.

Creosote — Total production, according to a Tariff Commission report, amounted to 11,500,484 gallons in March, compared with the February output of 10,063,032 gallons.

Cresols — Supplies were tight in the face of a strong demand. Prices were unchanged. Production of meta-para in February's output of 516,468 pounds. March was reported by the Tariff Commission as 349,214 pounds, compared with Meanwhile, the production in March of ortho was unreported.

Cresylic Acid—Prices were firm, supplies short, and demand continued at a high level. Production in March of refined acid was reported by the Tariff Commission as 2,720,685 pounds, compared with the output in February of 2,213,139 pounds.

Naphthalene — Imports last week amounted to 7,379 bags arriving from Rotterdam and Hamburg. Prices were unchanged, and import buyers were cautious.

Domestic production continued at a high level. Demand was reported as good with heavier volume moving into phthalic anhydride production. Supplies were reported as still abundant, and an ample supply was in prospect for the months immediately ahead. Prices were firm at levels established for the second quarter, and these were expected to carry over into the third quarter.

During March, tar distillers produced 18,128,260 pounds of crude, and coke oven operators produced 6,730,717 pounds of crude. The crude production figures for February were 16,081,439 pounds and 6,895,614 pounds respectively. The Tariff commission also reported March production of refined naphthalene by tar distillers at 6,792,005 pounds, compared with the February output of 5,885,256 pounds.

Phenol — Because of the benzol and chlorine shortages, the overall supply of phenol was quite tight, but producers were able to keep most of their established customers satisfied with respect to minimum immediate needs, with no material left over for spot sale. Prices were unchanged from levels which were established at the second quarter. Some upward adjustment for the third quarter was expected in certain quarters, but there was no definite information available as yet. The rising costs on raw materials were thought likely to perhaps exert some effect in this direction.

Production in March was reported by the Tariff Commission as 21,705,447 pounds, compared with February's output of 20,756,427 pounds.

Pyridin—Prices were firm in a market characterized by easing of supplies as a result of a seasonally slower demand.

Toluol—Prices were advanced 1 cent per gallon last week as a result of accumulated increased manufacturing, operating, and transportation costs. Coaltar source material was in a supply position on the short side of demand. Production figures released by the Tariff Commission indicated that the total output of toluol in March was 4,558,264 gallons, off 1,312,135 gallons from the February production of 5,870,399 gallons.

Xylol—Prices were advanced 1 cent per gallon last week. Total production of xylol from both petroleum and coaltar sources amounted to 5,726,167 gallons in March, compared with the February output of 5,387,778 gallons, according to Tariff Commission figures recently released. Demand was strong, and supplies of coaltar source material quite scarce.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — Technical material continued to be quoted at 22 cents per pound in carlots and 23 cents in ton lot quantities. Less than ton lot prices were quoted at 26 cents. Demand was reported as only moderate. Supplies were abundant. March production figures were unavailable, but the February output was 348,453 pounds,

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 20 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,067,053
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,631,064
Benzol	gals.	3,481,963
Coaltar	gals.	12,916,931
Creosote oil	gals.	718,856
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,705,325
Phenol	lbs.	302,180
Toluol	gals.	693,392
Xylol	gals.	157,349

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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total for both the technical and USP grades.

Anilin—A price advance effective July 1 on contract was announced by most producers last week. The advance amounted to 1 cent per pound across the board, bringing prices on a freight allowed basis as of July 1 to 15 cents per pound in tankcars, 16 cents in drum carlots, and 17 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Other producers had the matter under consideration, and announcements were expected in the immediate future.

Back of the price rise were several important factors which accounted for the upward adjustment. Iron filings have been steadily moving upwards over a period of time, and this has added very materially to the cost of producing anilin. Meanwhile shipping costs have increased by virtue of increased freight rates since the last price adjustment in anilin was made. Another significant factor was the increased cost on much of the benzol used in manufacturing anilin. June 1 the base price of domestically produced coaltar benzol was up 3 cents. Because of the shortage of benzol, anilin producers had to buy benzol wherever it could be gotten, sometimes transporting it over long distances with added freight costs running to as much as 15 cents per gallon. Others had to import benzol from foreign sources at high prices, and the benzol made from petroleum ran to prices in the range of 40 cents per gallon, against the 22 or 23 cents per gallon on coaltar benzol at various shipping points. Manufacturing costs were likewise up. These things added up to the necessity of making an upward price adjustment.

In addition, considerable anilin is made from monochlorobenzene, as well as nitrobenzene, and the price of the critically short chlorine was scheduled to advance 15 cents per 100 pounds July 1, while monochlorobenzene advanced ½ cent per pound in the East and 1¼ cents in the West.

Supplies of anilin were scarce because of the benzol and chlorine shortages. In view of that fact, some producers announced the price advance on anilin as effective July 1 for contract purposes, without making it effective immediately on spot because they had no spot material available at any price, being barely able to accommodate established accounts for their immediate needs.

March production was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 7,558,914 pounds, compared with the February output of 6,727,624 pounds.

Cleve's Acid—The price of the various grades of Cleve's acid advanced last week, as other producers went along with the price increase previously announced by one maker. The mixed acid on contract July 1 and immediately on spot was advanced 7c. per pound, being quoted at 72c. per pound under the new schedule. The 1:6 acid moved up 9c. per pound to the new level of 94c. per pound. The 1:7 acid was advanced 12c. per pound, becoming $1.36 per pound under the new price schedule. These prices were on an f.o.b. basis, freight allowed in the East.

Dinitrotoluene—This item advanced 1c. per pound last week as other producers went along with price changes previously announced in the industry. The mixture was quoted at 9c. per pound, the oily at 9½c., and the refined at 19c., effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. These prices were on a straight f.o.b. works basis.

Laurent's Acid—Prices in the spot market ranged last week from 60c. to 87c. per pound, depending upon the producer, following a price decline of 27c. per pound effected by one maker at the middle of the month. Demand was regarded as fair, and supplies ample.

Monochlorobenzene — This item remained critically short last week in view of the acute scarcity of chlorine and the shortage of benzol. More producers during the week came out with price announcements effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract, following the lead of a major producer as reported by OPD two weeks ago. Under the new price schedules monochlorobenzene was advanced ½c. per pound in the East and 1¼c. per pound in the West. One producer established the new price schedule on a delivered basis, instead of a freight allowed or freight equalized basis.

Back of the price rise, of course was the increased material and manufacturing costs. Much of the benzol used in the manufacture of this item was procured at high costs arising from the manufacturer being forced by the benzol shortage to use high priced imported or petroleum source benzol, or to transport benzol over long freight hauls which upped the total cost considerably. An added factor was the increase, effective July 1, of 15c. per

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100 pounds on chlorine. Domestically produced benzol was advanced 3c. per gallon June 1.

Not all producers had as yet gone along with the price rise, but there was every expectation that they would do so. March production, reported by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 24,878,320 pounds, compared with February's output of 24,776,615 pounds.

Monoethylanilin—A price of 50 cents per pound effective immediately on spot was quoted uniformly in the market, as other producers moved to meet the 10-cent per pound reduction made in the middle of the month by one producer. Anilin being short, the shortage was somewhat reflected in the supply position of the ethyl substituted material, but the scarcity of ethylanilin was not regarded as severe because it is in much lesser demand, and the immediate needs of consumers could be fairly well handled.

Sodium Sulphanilate—Prices were unchanged from the 22 cents per pound which has prevailed in the market for a long time. Demand was reported as steady, and being supplied from ample stocks.

Styrene—The shortage of benzol was reflected in the styrene market causing a tight supply situation. Prices were unchanged. The Tariff Commission reported March production as 40,149,732 pounds compared with 35,760,092 pounds in February.

Trichlorobenzene—During the week other producers announced price increases, adjusting their schedules upward in line with schedules previously announced in which prices in the East were advanced ½ cent per pound and in the West 1¼ cents per pound. These prices were effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Eastern prices under the new schedule were quoted at 9 cents per pound in tankcars, 10½ cents in drum carlots, and 11½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities. In the West, tankcars were quoted at 10¾ cents per pound, drum carlots at 12¼ cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 13¼ cents. These prices were on a freight allowed or freight equalized basis, depending upon the seller. Demand was reported as good with supplies on the short side, reflecting the critical chlorine and benzol shortages.

Triphenylguanidin—The 90 cents per pound which has been quoted on this item over recent months was unchanged. Demand was regarded as limited with supplies adequate.

Xylidins—Mixed xylidins were firmly held at 45 to 50 cents per pound depending on quantity. No price adjustments were expected to develop in the immediate future, and supplies were said to be adequate.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week was fair but restricted to prompt delivery, as consumers continued to pursue the policy of keeping inventories as low as possible.

Higher prices were named for corn dextrin, starch and sugar, and potato starch which were advanced fractionally while edible egg albumen was dropped 3 cents per pound. Price index declined 2.4 points.

Increased cost of corn stiffened derivatives, although demand was fair for moderate quantities. Producers in Maine raised the price of potato starch ¼ cent per pound, while Idaho starch was unchanged. Production has practically ceased in Maine and limited stocks at mills where closely held and may not be adequate to cover requirements until new production starts next Fall. Tapioca flour was in slow request, chiefly for spot delivery. This market was easy and reflected the lower cost of replacements. Sago flour continued steady, with the firmness at primary markets.

Edible egg albumen was easier and lower due to light demand and liberal supplies. Yolk, however, remained unchanged and steady.

Production of cotton broad woven goods amounted to 2,444,000,000, linear yards in the first quarter 1950, according to the Census Bureau. This is the highest quarterly output since the second quarter 1948, when 2,535,000,000 yards were reported. Cotton tire cord and fabric production in the first quarter increased by 6,000,000 pounds, reversing the general downward trend in recent quarters. Half of the increase was in cotton tire cord, not woven, which increased from 180,000 pounds to 3,939,000 pounds. Rayon tire cord and fabric production increased slightly.

March woolen and worsted system yarn production amounted to 14,900,000 pounds per week, slightly below the February level but 5 percent above yarn output in March, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. Yarn output for the first 13 weeks of 1950, of 192,000,000 pounds, was 15 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1949, although still below the high levels of 1944-48.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn, dextrin, 10c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Potato starch, Maine, c.l., ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Albumen, egg, edible, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
222.8	225.2	231.8	286.0	321.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming demand was fairly active for actual needs. Market tone remained steady at prevailing quotations. Production in March totaled 73,287,460 pounds, against 67,355,800 pounds in February according to Census Bureau.

Bichromates—A firm tone prevailed, despite spotty demand. Consumers absorbed sizable quantities for prompt requirements. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was fairly active, chiefly for immediate delivery. Stocks were adequate to meet requirements. Prices were without change.

Sulphonated Oils—Demand was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—There was little change in consuming inquiry, consumers continued to limit demand to moderate quantities for immediate needs. Albumin and dried soluble blood were quotably unchanged.

Corn Dextrin—This market remained firm, due to steady demand which has kept production sold up. Deliveries were reported still behind schedule. All grades were lifted 10c. per 100 pounds and prices were guaranteed against advance up to June 15.

Corn Starch—Consumers took fair sized quantities for immediate delivery. Market remained steady, reflecting the firmness in the grain. Prices were advanced 10c. per 100 pounds for all grades and guaranteed against advance until June 15. Visible corn supply dropped 1,475,000 bushels to 40,601,000 bushels for the week ended May 27, compared with 10,213,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn Sugar—Tanners was increased 10c. per 100 pounds to $5.99 per 100 pounds, paper bags, and $6.05 for barrels, carlots, New York basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Egg Albumen — Trading was reported spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Edible flake was reduced to $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, depending upon quantity and powdered to $1.11 to $1.13, same basis. Demand for technical was unchanged with light sales reported on the basis of 70c. to 78c. per pound, according to quality and quantity. Liquid egg production during April totaled 112,854,000 pounds, about 1 percent larger than the 111,298,000 pounds produced during April last year but 22 percent below the 1944-48 average of 143,961,000 pounds. The quantity used for drying was slightly more than a year ago while the quantity frozen was slightly less. Dried egg output totaled 12,987,000 pounds compared with 13,377,000 pounds in April last year. Production consisted of 11,969,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 462,000 pounds of dried albumen and 556,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk — While business was restricted to prompt requirements, this market continued steady. Prices for domestic yolk were held at $1.09 to $1.12 per pound, according to quantity. Chinese yolk was unsettled due to freer offers for shipment from abroad. Stocks on the spot were quoted at 80c. to 85c. per pound, duty paid according to quantity. Production of domestic yolk in April totaled 556,000 pounds, compared with 822,000 pounds during April last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Potato Starch—Maine producers raised the price to 5¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. works for prompt and forward delivery, while Idaho starch was unchanged at 5c., same basis. Trading was reported fair, mainly for prompt requirements. Most of the mills in Maine were shut down. Carryover stocks were limited and estimated at 3,000 tons in Maine and 2,500 tons in Idaho. Prices for supplies on the spot were unchanged at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—While demand was slow, the spot market remained steady due to the high cost of shipments from primary centers. Supplies on spot were held at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was confined to moderate lots for immediate delivery. Prices for spot supplies were unchanged, but the market was easy due to the lower cost of shipments from Brazil. High grades were quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, according to delivery and quantity; mediums, 6½c. to 7c. and low, 5½c. to 6c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported fair. Prices were steady at the recent reduction.

Cutch—Offerings for shipment were maintained at former levels. Consuming inquiry for replacements was fair, chiefly for prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Interest in shipments was reported slow, and restricted to an occasional lot for prompt delivery. Quotations were without change.

Myrobalans—There was no snap to this market. Interest in replacements continued quiet. Shipments were quotably unchanged and fairly steady.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to confine interest in prompt shipments, as inventories held by consumers were light. Primary markets remained steady at unchanged quotations. Arrivals totaled 7,448 bags at New York from the Argentine last week against former orders.

Valonia—Quietness prevailed in this market. Cups were quotably unchanged and well held. Powdered extract was steady.

Wattle—This market was firm, reflecting the strength at primary centers. Offers of bark for shipment were not liberal as stocks were reported limited. Extract was in better supply. Consuming inquiry was spotty, mainly for the bark. Quotations were without change.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There was a marked price stability noted in this market last week, as the only price change reported was an upward adjustment on corn syrup of 10 cents per 100 pounds. Drugs were slow in demand for most items, and the market assumed a firm price position. Industrial organic materials moved in large volume under a sustained strong demand, with prices holding steady at former levels.

Demand for acetanilide of the technical grade was reported as good from sources using it as a chemical intermediate, whereas use of the USP grade as an ingredient of pharmaceutical items had long been on the decline in favor of other analgesics. Meanwhile, aspirin demand held up to its usual steady pace, with supplies abundant and prices firm. Agar maintained a steady price position. Alcohol was moving in good volume in a steady market. Aloin was unchanged. Atropine and its salts maintained former price schedules, but how long they could be maintained was a matter of conjecture in view of a weaker raw material market and foreign competition.

Cholesterol was critically short. Antibiotics were moving in large volume with demand strong enough to take all the production as fast as it could be turned out. Ester and ketone solvents were in heavy demand which was being promptly supplied from ample stocks, with the exception of amyl acetate of the fermentation type which was in short supply as a result of the fusel oil shortage.

Ethyleneglycol moved promptly from production into consuming channels, but the item was not regarded as tight so far as meeting the requirements of established accounts was concerned. Virtually no substantial amount of spot material was available. Propyleneglycol, however, was readily available. Menthol, after a series of sharp price advances over recent weeks, assumed a more stable price pattern last week.

Acetanilide — USP material was still firmly quoted at 50 cents per pound in ton lots and 56 cents in less than ton lot quantities. Demand was quite slow, and buying interest for pharmaceutical use had been lagging over a long period, with some producers discontinuing the item. Under these market conditions, inventories were generally held low, but stocks were ample to take care of all prospective needs. The combined output in February of both technical and USP material amounted to 348,453 pounds, with no March production figures available.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Demand was described as steady at a good level of business volume. Supplies were abundant, and the price was unchanged from that which has prevailed in the market over recent weeks. The Tariff Commission reported March production as 933,946 pounds, compared with the February outpt of 823,532 pounds.

Agar—When packed in original Kobe bales, Japanese material on spot was in very steady price position and $1.28 to $1.30 per pound was about as cheap as purchases could be made. Some merchandise was quoted for less on spot but the original markings had been usually removed and, consequently, doubt with respect to the genuiness of the grading might arise. Demand was fairly active for quality merchandise.

Alcohol—The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on May 27 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of April, 1950, in comparison with April, 1949:—

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1950	1949
Ethyl	31,184,324	36,232,294
*Completely denatured	23,978	51,359
*Specially denatured	15,378,274	14,416,928

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1950	1949
†Ethyl, tax paid	3,551,609	2,541,494
tax free	29,074,433	27,365,585
*Completely denatured	33,483	62,548
*Specially denatured	15,800,586	12,933,709

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1950	1949
†Ethyl	25,729,194	43,842,453
*Completely denatured	96,994	101,977
*Specially denatured	2,249,400	5,605,100

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Aprils of 1950 and 1949 were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1950	1949
Corn and corn products	94,131	6,673,376
Rye and rye products	.....	.....
Malt and malt products	672	720,180
Wheat and wheat products	17,668	382,910
Sorghum grain & sorghum grain products	.....	1,327,440
Total grain	112,471	1,209,687
Potatoes & potato products	.....	17,312,575
Ethylene gas	6,947,424	4,715,103
Other materials	192,400	206,150

	Wine gallons	
	1950	1949
Molasses	15,128,114	22,839,218
Ethyl sulphate	12,825,177	11,309,836
Sulphite liquors	13,615,600	15,616,800
Other materials	2,173,804	2,058,004
*Products used in redistillation	1,398,833	2,264,147

* Proof gallon.

Aloin — The firmness governing spot prices on raw material has found substantial reflection in the quotations named on the derived product. Furthermore, demand somewhat ahead of that described as jobbing prevailed to the full maintainence of quotations.

Amyl Acetate—The supply situation was reported in some quarters to have eased perceptably, but the item was still critically short so far as fermentation source material was concerned. This was, of course, due to the fusel oil shortage. There was still a three cent spread between the price of fermentation and synthetic, due to the high cost of fusel oil, and so long as the scarcity exists, fusel oil was likely to be bid up to high levels thus keeping up the price of the acetate.

Ascorbic Acid—Supplies were said to be quite ample to meet the moderate current demand. Production in March was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 124,161 pounds, compared with the February output of 48,336 pounds.

Atropine — Raw material prices have continued to develop weakness and decline with the result that the production cost of newly produced derivatives was downward in trend. However, producers have been able to maintain quotations very well thus far but some fear of the eventual reappearance of foreign production in quantity had reason to exist locally.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butanol was said to be holding up well, with business volume not having lost much of the level to which it climbed in the early Spring months. Prices were firm at 12 cents per pound in tankcars, a figure which in view of current manufacturing costs was regarded as too low by many producers. Accordingly, except for its large volume production and sale, the item would be relatively unattractive from a profit standpoint. However, there was as yet no indication that prices would be soon advanced although such action was a possibility not to be overlooked.

The Tariff Commission reported the production of normal butyl alcohol in March as 11,434,395 pounds, compared with the February output of 7,533,817 pounds.

Castor Oil—Prices were unchanged, and beans remained on a nominal basis.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 11,040 bags equivalent to 1,656,000 pounds, compared with 22,586 bags or 3,387,900 pounds the previous week, and 30,208 bags or 4,531,200 pounds during the corresponding week of 1949.

Total imports of beans since January 1 of this year amounted to 670,790 bags equivalent to 100,618,500 pounds, compared with 862,995 bags or 129,449,300 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cholesterol — USP material was reported as very tight in supply. Prices were quoted at $8.50 per pound in 100 pound lots, and ranged upward to $9.50 per pound in 1-pound packages. However, these prices were largely nominal in a wide section of the market, because of the lack of availability.

Corn Syrup—Prices were advanced another 10c. per 100 pounds last week as a result of the stronger commodity market. Supplies were described as adequate to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn syrup, 10c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
257.6	257.6	253.2	254.4	261.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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take care of the currently moderate demand.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Demand for this antibiotic was described as holding up well. Prices were unchanged from their former levels. Production in March was reported as 3,093,515 grams, according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—Prices on the three grades of this ester solvent were unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over recent months. From a cost standpoint the price was regarded as having long been too low, but competitive situations with respect to other solvents tended in the recent past to prevent a price rise. Whether one might develop in the forthcoming mid-year was a matter of conjecture, but was held to be generally unlikely.

Production of the 85 percent grade was reported for March by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 6,898,895 pounds, compared with the February output of 6,916,995 pounds.

Ethyl Ether—The combined output of technical and USP grades was reported by the Tariff Commission as 2,233,924 pounds in March, compared with the February production of 2,827,348 pounds. Demand was reported as good and well sustained at a high level. Supplies were said to be quite ample to take care of all calls. Prices were unchanged.

Ethyleneglycol — Material continued to move into consuming channels as fast as it could be produced, but established outlets were apparently being supplied all that they required and there was felt to be no shortage of the item in so far as established accounts were concerned. The story was different, however, with repect to spot material, because there was not any significant quantities of spot material available from prime producers. Prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported production in March as amounting to 42,317,099 pounds, compared with the February output of 39,740,394 pounds.

Formaldehyde—Demand was said to be maintaining the strong position which it has held over recent months. Prices were firm at levels established a year an a half ago. Supplies were plentiful by virtue of the tremendous production facilities of the industry and the abundance of methanol from which it is made.

Production figures on a 37 percent by weight basis were reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 62,317,651 pounds in March, compared with the February output of 52,656,549 pounds.

Ginger Oleoresin — Price declines in raw material have virtually ceased but only after the oleoresin made from African root had been reduced to the basis of $7.25 to $8.70 per pound, varying according to seller and strength. The oleoresin made from Jamaican root held steady at $9.40 to $12 to seller. Demand was mainly for routine requirements that bulked rather small by the week end.

Menthol—Fluctuating spot prices have been succeeded by quotations of a more stable variety and throughout the past week the market was considered to be $12 to $12.50 per pound. This was a wider range than had been previously quoted and reflected in some measure the differences in primary market costs on Chinese, Brazilian, and to a limited extent, Japanese material. Reports from the origin did not suggest any major decline in replacement cables in the nearoy future. However, ships were again reported entering the Chinese city of Shanghai after months during which the so called Nationalist government in virtual exile on the island of Formosa had maintained a fairly effected blockade of that city. This could mean an easier export of menthol and a possible increase in quantities available. Brazil reported 1949 exports of menthol or peppermint oil as totaling 226 tons; in 1948 the total had been 136. Of the total, 150 tons went to the United States and 50 tons were moved to Britain.

Methanol—Supplies were abundant, and consumption continued to run at a high level, with formaldehyde manufacturers taking large quantities. Prices were un-

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changed from levels which have prevailed in the market over a long period, except for a price declixe of some weeks ago on the West Coast by some producers.

Natural methanol output in March was reported by the Tariff Commission as 1,305,902 pounds, compared with the February output of 963,783 pounds.

Synthetic methanol production in March totaled 62,222,800 pounds, against the 58,210,777 pounds produced in February.

Nicotinic Acid and Nicotinamide—A steady price position was maintained in the market, with supplies ample and demand reported as moderate. Production in March was reported by the Tariff Commission as 132,334 pounds, compared with an output in February of 114,862 pounds.

Penicillin and Salts—The bulk price schedules were unchanged on this item, but the highly competitive market allowed for a certain amount of close trading. Production in March was reported by the Tariff Commission as 17,365,241 million Oxford units, compared with the February output of 15,389,042 million Oxford units. Demand was reported as quite strong with production moving promptly into consuming channels.

Phenobarbital—Supplies of this item and its sodium salt were reported adequate to take care of the sustained good demand. Prices were unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over a long period. The Tariff Commission reported the combined production of the acid and salts at 29,847 pounds, compared with the February output of 32,840 pounds.

Quinine—It has been interesting to note the return of Germany as an exporter of quinine to the United States. Several lots of the cinchona derivatives have reached here of late and, in addition, some has been received from Belgium. The market here has been exceedingly routine for some time past but a gain in sales more especially to the southern states should come with the arrival of their season of largest consumption.

Santonin—The article was almost impossible to obtain and any quotation would be purely nominal and subject to confirmation. A few, exceedingly small lots have been in this market at prices said to be around $300 per kilo at times, but opportunities to sell thereat come infrequently. Since Russia rarely ships here because of excellent consuming market in the Far East, scarcity on spot has been almost continuous.

Streptomycin—Prices were firm at former levels, and material moved in heavy volume in response to a sustained strong demand, being shipped essentially from production directly into consuming channels. Production in March was reported by the Tariff Commission as 4,377,702 grams, compared with the February output of 5,352,382 grams.

Sulpha Drugs—Prices were firm following the changes which were effected during this quarter. Supplies were regarded as quite ample, and demand was felt to be moderate. The Tariff Commission reported production of sulpha drugs in March as totaling 371,469 pounds, compared with the February total output of 351,680 pounds.

Thiamine Hydrochloride—The market was steady with prices unchanged. Production in March amounted to 21,652 pounds, compared with the February output of 16,569.

Morgan on Avoset Board

Howard E. Morgan, assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, has been elected a director of Avoset Company, manufacturer of milk products, and a subsidiary of SKF laboratories. He is also secretary and treasurer and a director of two other SK & F subsidiaries, Smith, Kline & French Inter-American Corporation and Smith, Kline & French International Company.

Trade Briefs

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, jr., president of the insurance firm bearing his name, has been elected a director of Maltine Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Joseph J. Quilligan, former president of the M & R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc., has become a special consultant to Charles F. Kieser, vice-president in charge of the Borden Company's special products division.

Dr. Oskar Wintersteiner, of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J., and director of the division of organic chemistry of the research and development laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

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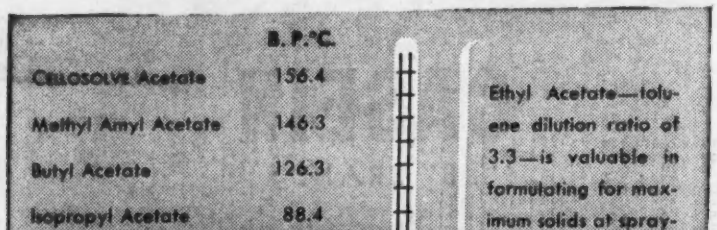
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Allyl Orthobenzoylbenzoate

Resin—Starting point (Brit. 587063) in making polymerized products suitable for moulding or for use in making filaments, lacquers, adhesives, and the like.

Amyl Tartrate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer for cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather — Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metal articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer in making films from cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials containing nitrocellulose or cellulose acetate.

Resin—Plasticizer in solutions and other compositions of resins and nitrocellulose.

Rubber—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Benzylamine

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Chemical—Denaturant for alcohol.

Intermediate in syntheses of organic chemicals, such as para-aminoethylbenzene sulphonamide and antispasmodic drugs.

Miscellaneous—Rusting preventive for iron and steels.

2-Brom-5-isopropyldiphenyl

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 2248401) in making microbicides, antiseptics, preservatives, intermediates, and the like by hydrolysis.

Carbonyl Iron Powder

Automotive — Magnetized material in Rabinow electromagnetic clutch for automobiles.

Electrical—Core material in various electrical devices.

Material used in special parts for radar, short-wave transmitters, carrier telephony, frequency modulation devices, high-frequency magnetic fields, push-button-tuning automobile radios, and the like.

Cobalt Naphthenate

Linoleum and Oilcloth—Drier in coating mixtures.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Drier in paints and varnishes.

Crotonic Aldehyde

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Military—Warning agent for odorless toxic gases.

Miscellaneous—Warning agent for odorless toxic gases.

Refrigeration—Warning agent for leaking gases.

Cyclohexyl-1'-hydroxymethylcyclohexylcarbinol Dimethylether

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 587749) as plasticizer and surface-active agent.

3:4-Dibrom-3:4-diparamethoxyphenylhexane

Chemical—Intermediate (Brit. 589937) in making esterogen derivatives.

Dipropyleneglycol

Chemical—Offered for solvent properties combined with low volatility as a solvent for many chemicals.

Lubricant—Suggested as experimental ingredient in making boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, lubricant compositions of various kinds; sulphonated oil preparations, textile softeners.

Mechanical—Suggested as experimental ingredient in making brakefluids.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as solvent in polishes; cleansing, degreasing, and waterproofing compositions; and antifoaming compositions.

Soap—Suggested as solvent in industrial handsoaps.

Ethanesulphonic Acid

Chemical — New organic compound, light in color, nonoxidizing, strongly acid, water-soluble, suggested for experimental use as a catalyst.

Fluoboric Acid

Metallurgical — Brightening agent in electrolytic brightening of aluminum.

Glycidyldodecyl Ether

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 2334517) in making surface-active agents of high molecular weight.

1-Hydroxycyclohexyl Hydroperoxide-1

Plastics—Catalyst in polymerizations.

Rubber—Catalyst in polymerizations.

Isobutyl Ethylenesulphonate

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 2348705) in making polymers and coplymers.

Lithium Stearate

Cosmetic—Ingredient of various preparations (said to help produce a smoother, fluffier composition with free-flowing characteristics and improved adhesion, and to help application of thin films, resulting in better appearance).

Lubricant—Ingredient of all-weather greases.

Metallurgical—Lubricant in powder metallurgy (said to allow the removal of breakdown products in sintering to give a high-strength compact, with controlled porosity and negligible refractory oxide content).

Pesticide—Auxiliary sticking agent in dusttype insecticides.

Flowing agent in dusttype insecticides.

Gelling agent for liquid insecticides, when used in paste form to promote adhesion and increased life.

Plastics—Heat-stabilizer in making sheet elastomers.

Lubricant in making sheet elastomers.

Monochloroacetic Acid

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials".)

Cellulose Products — Intermediate in making carboxymethylcellulose.

Chemical—Organic compound, white in color, corrosive to the skin, of chrystalline form, with strong sweetish odor, very soluble in water and benzene, soluble in most organic solvents, offered as inter-

mediate in making glycerine and other chemicals.

Intermediate in making ammonium thioglycollate, thioglycollic acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, and pharmaceutical chemicals.

Dye—Intermediate in making cyanoacetate, indigoid, and thioindigoid dyes.

Leather—Suggested as preservative for hides and skins (alone or in combination with other substances).

Soap—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic detergents.

Mono-secondary-propyl-6-phenylphenol

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as antiseptic, microbicide, preservative; suggested for experimental use in preserving adhesives, carbohydrates, coatings, inks, pastes, proteins, sizing materials, and other substances and compositions.

Paraisopropoxydiphenylamine

Chemical—Suggested for experimental use as antioxidant, inhibitor of polymerization, and stabilizer, also in organic syntheses, especially of pharmaceutical chemicals.

Dye—Suggested for experimental use in manufacturing and stabilization processes.

Explosives—Suggested for experimental use in manufacturing and stabilization processes.

Petroleum—Suggested for experimental use in stabilization processes and research.

Photographic—Suggested for experimental use in stabilization and manufacturing processes and research.

Plastics—Suggested for experimental use in stabilization and manufacturing processes and research.

Soap—Suggested for experimental use in stabilization processes.

Peracetic Acid

Chemical—Suggested as catalyst in polymerizations and oxidizing agent in organic syntheses.

Disinfectant—Suggested for use as bactericide.

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as bleaching agent, enzyme inactivator.

Propanesulphonic Acid

Chemical—Organic compound of light color, nonoxidizing, strongly acid, water-soluble, suggested for experimental use as a catalyst.

Propane-1:2-diol-3-sulphonic Acid Dioctoate

Cosmetic—Dispersing or wetting agent (Brit. 588555) in hair-slicking preparations, hand lotions, permanent-wave preparations, shampoos, toilet lotions.

Foaming agent (Brit. 588555) in shampoos, toilet lotions.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Dispersing, foaming, or wetting agent (Brit. 588555) in sulphonated oil preparations for various purposes.

Soap—Dispersing, foaming, or wetting agent (Brit. 588555) in shampoos, shaving specialties, special detergent preparations.

Propyl 12-Hydroxystearate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in adhesive compositions containing ethylcellulose.

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) for ethylcellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) for ethylcellulose.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in insulating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Leather—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethyl-

—Continued on page 76

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3,777 bgs, New York Trust, Jeremie
3,120 bgs, Spencer Kellog, Fortaleza
1,530 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Camocim
3,160 bgs, Spencer Kellog, Camocim
1,693 bgs, Spencer Kellog, Salvador
CHARCOAL—2 cs, Hammel Riglander, Bremen
CHEMICALS—30 bbls, Manufacturers Trust, Le Havre
400 cs, Bunge Corp, Amsterdam
1 cs, Fallek Products, Rotterdam
60 dms, C H Powell, Rotterdam
1 cs, Intra Mar Shipping, Rotterdam
483 kilos, Freedman Slater, Rotterdam
20 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Hamburg
5 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
19 cks, Davies Nitrate Co, Hamburg
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Puerto Barrios
CLAY—24 bgs, English China Clay Sales, Avonmouth
6 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Avonmouth
COALTAR COLORS—40 cans, C A Haynes, Antwerp
INSECTICIDE—4 dms, Geary Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
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COPAIBA BALSAM—5 dms, Ungerer, Manaus
COPAL GUM—138 bskts, W H Scheel, London
COPPER—6,592 cakes, International Smelting & Refining, Antofagasta
7,483 wirebars, International Smelting & Refining, Antofagasta
8,432 slabs, International Smelting & Refining, Chanaral
2,165 slabs, Mines Products, San Antonio
4,862 slabs, Cia Minera Asarco, Tampico
SCRAP—150 pkgs, Pan American Metal, La Guaira
COQUIRANA, CRUDE—156 bls, Herman Weber, Manaus
GUM—61 bls, Wessel, Duval, Manaus
117 bls, Poons Co, Manaus
47 bls, Earle Bros, Itacoatiara
CORIANDER SEED—640 bgs, Ramon Rodriguez, Buenos Aires
COTTON LINTERS—1,575 bls, First National Bank of Chicago, Leningrad
2,616 bls, First National Bank of Boston
73 bls, New England Waste, Recife
483 bls, Santos
CRISTAL BEANS—375 bgs, Duncan Fox, San Antonio
CRESYLIC ACID—231 dms, United Sterling, Rotterdam
CRUDE OIL—110,712 bbls, Cities Service, Amuay
22,765 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Puerto La Cruz
DIACETYL—4 cs, Novadel Agency, Rotterdam
DILLSEED—125 bgs, Morris J Golombeck, Rotterdam
DODECYLBENZENE—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
EARTH COLOR—448 bgs, Landers Segal Color, Avonmouth
EGG YOLK SPRAY—373 cs, S K Adams, London
EPSOM SALTS—726 bgs, Millmaster Chemicals, Bremen
ERGOT—52 bgs, F W Berk, Southampton
EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
FLUORSPAR—3,001 tons, Ozark Mahoning, San Felie Do Quixols
FUEL OIL—103,000 bbls, Esso Export, Aruba
102,541 bbls, Paragon Oil, Curacao
GELATIN, EDIBLE—227 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Buenos Aires
GINGER ROOT—229 bgs, Becker Mayer, Apapa
341 bgs, Berwick Co, Apapa
339 bgs, Murwal, Inc, Apapa
160 bgs, Mincing Trading, Alleppey
34 crates, Sium Solomon, Havana
12 crates, Gat Cheung, Havana
34 crates, La Famosa Produce, Havana
GRAINS OF PARADISE—44 kgs, Gillespie & Co, Apapa
GRAPHITE—19 bgs, Asbury Graphite, London
GLYCERIN—64 dms, Lever Bros, Trinidad
GYPSUM ROCK—2,200 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
LAUREL LEAVES—183 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Izmir
LEAD—20,568 barrs, American Smelting, Tampico
2,908 barrs, American Metal, Callao
3,669 ingots, Caswell Strauss, Rotterdam
LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, National City Bank, Cochin
5 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Cochin
7 dms, Norda Essential Oils, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
LOCUST BEAN GUM—45 bgs, T M Duche, Larnaca
50 bgs, Stein, Hall, Larnaca
100 bgs, Stein, Hall, Piraeus
MACE—4 cs, Wessels, Kulenkampff, Castries
40 cs, John Holt, Grenada
MARJORAM—100 bgs, Lep Transport, Copenhagen
MEDICINAL LEAVES—12 bls, S B Penick, Algiers
SEED—14 bgs, S B Penick, Apapa
MANGANESE ORE—2 cs, Oliver Mining, Larnaca
MICA—50 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
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8 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
5 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt, London
4 cs, Fors Radio & Mica, Madras
150 cs, Ameritex Development, Madras
25 cs, A D Brown, Madras
1,484 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker, Madras
844 cs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
134 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Madras
600 cs, Ameritex Dev Corp, Madras
5 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Madras
200 cs, United Mineral, Madras
5 cs, Schwab Bros, Madras
MOLASSES—60 bbls, C A Cross, Bridgetown
MUSTARD SEED—160 bgs, Chas Gulden, London
320 bgs, R T French, London
2,134 bgs, Amaren Trading, Hamburg
100 bgs, Catz American, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,680 pockets, Getz Import Co, Madras
NAPHTHALENE—2,223 bgs, National Aniline Division, Rotterdam
3,141 bgs, Rosenthal, Bercow, Rotterdam
2,016 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Hamburg
NEROLI OIL—1 cs, L A Champon, Port Au Prince
NICKEL SULPHATE—246 kgs, Aero Sea Shipping, Rotterdam
NON-FERROUS SCRAP METALS—13,000 kilos, Loudee Iron & Metal, Aruba
36,548 kilos, Loudee Iron & Metal, Curacao
NUTMEGS—16 bgs, Wessels, Kulenkampff, Castries
10 bgs, Drogueria Sarra, Grenada
500 bgs, K H Landes, Grenada
OLIVE OIL—972 dms, Lawrence Michaels, Hamburg
ORANGE PEEL—275 bgs, Cape Haitien
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, First National of Boston, Bahia
OX GALL, CONCENTRATED—3 tcs, International Packers Commercial, Montevideo
PALM OIL—905 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, East West, Hamburg
PARATOLUIDIN—1 dm, Sherwin-Williams, Amsterdam
PEATMOSS—1,008 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
400 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
1,225 bls, New Amsterdam Import, Bremen
2,395 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
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1,250 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,617 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
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QUININE—15 cs, Sterone Corp, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—5 bxs, Judson-Sheldon, Antofagasta
QUINIDINE SULPHATE—7 cs, Biddle Sawyer, Rotterdam
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SANDARAC GUM—10 bgs, W M Allison, London
SEEDLAC—200 dbl bgs, Dings & Schuster, Madras
100 dbl bgs, W Zinsser, Madras
400 dbl bgs, Mantrose Corp, Madras
300 dbl bgs, M Rothchild, Madras
400 dbl bgs, United Shellac Corp, Madras
100 dbl bgs, Dings & Schuster, Madras
SESAME SEED OIL—20 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—167 dms, Dauca Export-Import, Copenhagen
SILVER—5 ingots, Handy & Harmon, Southampton
SULPHIDE—240 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise, Antofagasta
SISAL FIBER—196 bls, R L Pritchard, Havana
SOAP BARK—75 bls, S B Penick, San Antonio
96 bls, R J Prentiss, San Antonio
27 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, San Antonio
SODIUM CYANIDE—400 dms, George F Smith, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—168 bgs, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Antwerp
SORVA GUM—63 cs, S J Pike, Itacoatiara
376 cs, Wessel, Duval, Manaus
71 cs, S J Pike, Manaus
536 cs, Hermann Weber, Manaus
SPERM OIL—671,962 lbs, Swift & Co, Rotterdam
STARCH, SOLUBLE—25 bgs, Stein, Hall, Rotterdam
SULPHAGUANADINE—7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
TAMARINDS—141 bbls, St Johns
TANKAGE—545 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Montevideo
1,033 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
TANNIC ACID—35 dms, American Dyewood, Glasgow
TEA WASTE—1,313 bgs, Maywood Chemical, Madras
TINPLATE, SCRAP—550 bundles, Vulcan Detinning, Havana
TRAGACANTH GUM—10 cs, Khorrovshahi & Co, Hamburg
81 bgs, Milantchi & Co, Hamburg
25 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Hamburg
71 bgs, Mitchell Beck, London
193 bgs, W M Allison, London
TUCUM KERNELS—2,499 bgs, Glidden Co, Sao Luiz
TUMERIC—160 bgs, Mincing Trading, Cochin
28 bgs, J Berlage, Cochin
56 bgs, National City Bank, Port Au Prince
UREA FORMALDEHYDE—15 dms, Gerhard & Hay, Rotterdam
VALONIA—7,776 bgs, Barkey Importing, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—3 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
1 cs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Castries
VEGETABLE GUM—1 cs, Columbia Tobacco Co, Southampton
VETIVER OIL—1 cs, Champon, Port Au Prince
2 cs, Champon, Jeremie
WAX COMPOUND—1 dm, J J Gavin, Southampton
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—1,200 bgs, Wah Chang Trading, Aricha
WOOL GREASE—62 cs, Elco Trading, Rotterdam
YEAST EXTRACT—60 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Southampton
YLANG YLANG OIL—3 dms, J Manheimer, London
ZINC—5,175 slabs, American Smelting, Tampico
ORE—10 dms, Newmont Mining, Larnaca

Baltimore

CHEMICALS—1 bg, M Baker, London
GLUE, HIDE—445 bgs, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Buenos Aires
IRON ORE—6,400 tons, Bank of Manhattan, Victoria
OXIDE—218 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Amsterdam
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel, Vizagapatam
MUSTARDSEED—300 bgs, W G Scarlett, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—158 bls, S Shapiro, Bremen
2,050 bls, New Amsterdam Import, Bremen
400 bls, Tracomex Shippers, Bremen

Boston

CARAWAYSEED—50 bgs, Boston Brokerage, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—69 bls, Chase National Bank, Santos
GLUE SIZING—3 kgs, Bluefries, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—420 bls, H Meyer & Co, Rotterdam
GUM, LOCUST BEAN—30 bgs, T M Duche, Larnaca
HOOF MEAL—592 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Boston Brokerage, Rotterdam
STARCH, SOLUBLE—75 bgs, Stein, Hall, Rotterdam

Newport News

PEATMOSS—800 bls, W M Stone, Bremen

Norfolk

MICA—40 cs, Ashville Schoonmaker, London
194 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
130 cs, Ashville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—131 bls, W M Stone, Bremen

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—500 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Lourenco Marques
10,880 bgs, Charles Kurz, Beira
320 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
800 bgs, First National Bank of Philadelphia, Beira
CHALK—5,840 tons, Southwark Mfg, London
CHROME ORE—9,450 tons, Mutual Chemical, Iskenderun
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical, Belfast
CRUDE OIL—119,252 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Puerto La Cruz
200,475 bbls, Gulf Oil, Mena al Ahmadi
121,886 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
119,658 bbls, Gulf Oil, Las Piedras
188,716 bbls, Socony Vacum, Mena Al Ahmadi
122,152 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Puerto La Cruz
122,277 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Abiqua
116,397 bbls, Texas Co, Pamatacual
FUEL OIL—105,955 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Aruba
GLYCERIN—1,944 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Libau
GUM, ARABIC—500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Calcutta
GYPSUM—6,295 long tons, U S Gypsum, Hantsport
IRON NITRATE — 5 cks, American Dyewood, Glasgow
50 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Marseilles
100 cs, Liberty Title & Trust, Genoa
124 cs, Corn Exchange, Genoa
100 cs, Tradesmen's National Bank, Genoa
100 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Genoa
LICORICE ROOT—22,377 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Busrah
MANGANESE ORE—2,800 long tons, Bowring & Co, Casablanca
17,472,000 kilos, Bank of Manhattan Co, Durban
METAL POLISH—35 cs, Atlantis Sales, Manchester
MOLASSES, BLACKSTRAP—1,809,583 gals, ICEA, Caibarien
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
300 blocks, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,225 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
100 bls, Marine Midland Trust, Bremen
280 bls, Carl Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
600 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Gdynia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,135 bbls, Socony Vacum, Covenas
POULTRY LITTER—400 bls, Marine Midland Trust, Bremen
200 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
131 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires

San Francisco

AGAR AGAR—585 bls, National City Bank of New York, Fusan
BONE MEAL, STEAMED—2,500 bgs, Oriental Trading, Tsingtao
CALCIUM NITRATE—23,000 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer, Forsgrunn
CASEIN, LACTIC—280 bgs, New York Trust, Buenos Aires
CHINESE MEDICINE—14 cs, Tai Sang Tong, Hong Kong
3 cs, International Trading, Hong Kong
COPRA—1,150 tons, Cargill, Cebu
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Manila
2,256 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Cebu
MEAL—8,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
OIL MEAL—800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
EGG YOLK SPRAY—224 cs, Edson & Pratt, Taku Bar
FIRECRACKERS — 315 cs, Bock Hing Trading, Hong Kong
173 cs, Quong Lee, Hong Kong
199 cs, Wing Hing Chong, Hong Kong
120 cs, Balfour Guthrie, Hong Kong
FIREWORKS—2 cs, Balfour Guthrie, Manchester
FISH SOLUBLES—711 bbls, Wilbur Ellis, Bergen
LIVER OIL—8 dms, Wells Fargo Bank, Fusan
FLAVORS—1 cs, Breyers Ice Cream, Antwerp
GUM, COPAL—14 bgs, D Hecht, Singapore
14 bgs, H M Newhall, Singapore
75 bgs, H M Newhall, Manila
HERRING MEAL—20,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bergen
IRON OXIDE, RED—870 bgs, C J Osborn, Malaga
218 bgs, Charles B Chrystal, Malaga
50 bbls, Leonard G Hiller, Malaga
MAGNESITE ORE—20 bgs, Marine Magnesium, Manila
MENTHOL—40 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Taku Bar
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—210 dms, American Smelting, Manila
MINERALS—1 cs, Bishop & Behler, Antwerp
MUSTARD—85 pkgs, Juillard Fancy Foods, Marseilles
OLIVE OIL—410 dms, Alona Corp, Barcelona
50 dms, G Granucci, Marseilles
1 cs, Maria Dentene, Genoa
ORES AND CONCENTRATES—39 dms, American Smelting, La Union
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, West Coast Spice, Barcelona
PEAT MOSS—18 bls, Frank P Dorr, Gothenburg
PEPPER, BLACK—400 bgs, B C Ireland, Bombay
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
RED—143 bls, Unasia Trading, Fusan
POLLACK LIVER OIL—95 dms, Wells Fargo Bank, Fusan
SCHEELITE CONCENTRATE—2,200 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Fusan
100 bgs, Feliz Dramaraky, Fusan
SESAME SEED—16 cs, Modern Food, Yokohama
TUNG OIL—350 long tons, S L Jones, Singapore
521 dms, Murray Oil Products, Taku Bar
530 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Taku Bar
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, H M Newhall, Papeete
13 cs, Williams, Dimond, Papeete

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations granted to the Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Corporation Administration during the period May 26 to June 2 were the following:

To Germany—$510,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils and $210,000 for inedible fish oils from the United States; $150,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Greece—$500,000 for petroleum products from Latin America.

To Italy—$1,500,000 for petroleum and $1,000,000 for copper from the United States; $1,800,000 for copper from Japan.

To Netherlands—$297,000 for petroleum, $5,425,000 for flaxseed, $1,000,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials, $560,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, $180,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $170,000 for chemicals other than fertilizers, $68,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates and $5,000 for fish glue from the United States; $875,000 for hides and skins and $995,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Portugal — $246,000 for petroleum from the United States and $835,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

To Sweden—$1,300,000 for petroleum from the United States; $2,200,000 for petroleum from Latin America; $200,000 for aluminum from Canada.

To Trieste—$65,000 for gum rosin, $14,000 for gum turpentine and $3,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$1,500,000 for petroleum from the United States; $55,000 for hides and skins from Canada.

Kirk Claims Increased Imports Will Save Europe

Increased imports are the economic salvation of Western Europe, Alexander Kirk, assistant director of the international trade promotion division of the Economic Cooperation Administration, told an import forum meeting held last week under the sponsorship of the international trade section of the New York Board of Trade.

Mr. Kirk pointed out that they must have many basic commodities and manufactures which only the United States can supply. To get materials they must have dollars. "This means," he went on, "that unless we want to see a Europe with a greatly reduced standard of living, we have either to grant and lend them dollars or let them earn those dollars. By far the greatest means of their earning them is by direct exporting to the dollar area."

He cited the American taxpayer as the "forgotten man," pointing out that we have been subsidizing our export trade by "staggering sums, and the American taxpayer has footed the bill." He said that the American taxpayer should not be asked to shoulder this responsibility later than 1952, and that this goal can be attained by permitting the American public "to buy the products our friends in Europe can offer."

FDA New Drug Section Headed by Dr. R. G. Smith

Dr. Ralph Grafton Smith was appointed chief of the new drug section of the Federal Food and Drug Administration last week. Dr. Smith is professor and chairman of the department of pharmacology at Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La.

He succeeds to the post left vacant last January when Dr. Erwin E. Nelson was moved up to medical director of the FDA. Dr. Smith will take office July 1 and will be responsible for evaluating the safety of every new drug before it is permitted to be placed upon the market.

Chemical Industry Cites Dangers of Planed Cuts

—Continued from page 3

Chemical Company, warned that reduction of American tariffs on chemicals during the middle of a cold war would strengthen the military potential of unfriendly nations and would endanger the United States economy and full employment.

He stated that America must always keep in view its long-range national security and our major national interest must not be jeopardized by a well-meaning move to encourage international trade which may ultimately result in placing added industrial capacity and weapons of war within the grasp of hostile peoples.

"The reduction of American tariffs at this time would stimulate still further the construction of more and more chemical plants within the Russian orbit and in areas subject to seizure or control by the Soviets," he declared. "Foreign competition is unfair when state-controlled industries employ slave labor, currency devaluation, exchange rate juggling, state trading and other ruthless trade practices which are not and cannot become a part of our system of free competition among private enterprises."

Dr. V. E. Wellman, of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, stressed the importance of a strong intermediates chemical industry in the nation's economy, both in time of peace and in time of war. He questioned the need for reducing tariffs in order to aid the foreign industries because, he noted, the greatest expansions in the British, German and Japanese industries all occurred at a time when the American industry was being protected by the highest tariffs in history.

He said that any reduction in the tariff that would allow foreign supplies in time of peace to close down present plants, render processes of production obsolete, degrade the quality of products, curtail new product development and interfere with the constant training of mechanical personnel is against public interest.

Although picric acid and anilin are closely related, Dr. Wellman noted that picric acid had not been included among the items subject to negotiation because of the importance of this intermediate to national defense. He pointed out, however, that anilin has probably more important war uses than any other single intermediate. He urged that domestic peacetime production of anilin be safeguarded by an adequate tariff so that immediate domestic wartime production will be assured.

Intermediates and National Defense

A similar warning against lowering the tariffs on intermediates was made by P. K. Lawrence of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. He emphasized that intermediates are a most important industry to national defense, since they are used in explosives and other war materials.

Robert J. Grant of Young Aniline Works opposed any reduction in tariffs on anilin, even though he was a consumer, not a producer, because he did not want to see anything done that would make us dependent upon foreign chemicals. He pointed out that dyestuffs manufacture is an involved business and that it would take very little in the way of imports to upset the balance and lead to a breakdown of the domestic industry. He said that Britain is the chief competitor of the domestic manufacturers and is now taking over the export markets that were supplied by American producers.

A request that American tariffs on raw materials used in the production of plastics be reduced to enable foreign producers to sell in this market was made by Percy Shay and Douglas Gordan of Imperial Chemical Industries (New York), Ltd., Mr. Shay said that the present tariffs are so onerous that they are barriers to imports.

British Plastics Output Small

Mr. Gordon argued that the American industry is so large that it should have no fear of British competition. He said that United States production of plastics amounts to 700,000 tons a year, while that of Britain will reach about 186,000 tons in 1952 or 1953. He said that the American tariffs on polyvinyl chloride amount to about 25 percent, on urea-formaldehyde molding powders it is at the prohibitive rate of 62 percent and on polyethylene it amounts to 45 percent. He said that in view of the availability of ethylene in the United States, the American producers should have no fear that the British would take any sizable part of the market, even if there was no duty at all on polyethylene.

Eugene A. Markush of Pharma Chemical Corporation told the committee that the small dyestuffs manufacturers will be unable to exist if the tariffs on intermediates are reduced. He said that his firm got its start through the protection afforded by the 1930 tariff act, and is a maker of specialty dyes.

Activities of the Swiss

It was noted by H. B. Vanderpoel, a representative on the panel from the Economic Cooperation Administration, that there have been news stories recently that the Swiss are going to expand greatly their dyestuffs industry. He said that it was his understanding, however, that the Swiss are chiefly interested in the specialty dyes. Mr. Markush said that was his understanding also but added he knows of one dye in particular which the Swiss will produce. This is a dye which his company has been manufacturing for years under a patent which has just expired. He has been advised, he said, that the Swiss plan to produce the dye and ship it to the United States.

G. L. Armour and W. O. Henley of American Aniline Products, Inc., supported the testimony of other witnesses in opposition to any reductions on intermediates because of the serious effects it might impose on dyestuffs manufacturing. They also stressed the importance of the industry in time of war because of its ability to be converted quickly to the manufacture of other materials of war.

Activated Carbon Duty

Lewis M. Gill of Darco Corporation opposed any duty reduction on activated carbon, claiming that this was a small industry and that any reduction in tariffs that would produce a change in international trade in this product that would result in a serious curtailment of the domestic industry. The tariff on activated carbon was reduced in the Geneva agreement from 45 percent to 25 percent and under the law can be reduced another 2½ percent. Mr. Gill said that the domestic industry exports about 20 percent of its sale, chiefly to Cuba and Mexico, but is beginning to feel competition from the British.

A request that the the American negotiators seek a reduction in French customs duties on sorbitol and mannitol was made to the committee by Maynard J. Creighton of Atlas Powder Company. He visualized a market for about $150,000 for these products of Atlas in France if the customs duties were removed. He said that the duties were not needed to protect the domestic industry, since there are no producers of these products in France.

Alexander MacKnight of C. Tennant Sons & Co. favored a reduction in American duties on potash alum and ammonia alum. He asked that the duties be reduced from the present rate of ¾ cent per pound to ⅜ cent, believing that it would be beneficial to consumers because it would give them a new source of supply and more competition among sellers in the market.

A brief filed by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, recommended that tariff duties on the following chemicals in particular should be maintained at existing levels:—synthetic resins, acetic acid, acetaldehyde, butyraldehyde, ethylene glycol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone; amyl alcohol, fusel oil, butyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, ethyl ether, and collodion and other pyroxylin solutions.

Bartlett Reelected to National Industrial Conference Board

E. R. Bartlett, president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was reelected to the board of the National Industrial Conference Board for a term of one year at the thirty-fourth annual meeting held recently in New York. Founded in 1916, the conference board is an independent, nonprofit organization devoted to the testing, distribution and explanation of business and economic facts essential to developing and setting management, labor and governmental policy in these fields.

Hay Fever Data Offered

A booklet containing basic data on pollens and spores has been prepared by the botanical research department of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., under the direction of Oren C. Durham, chief botanist. Titled "The What, When, Where of Hay Fever," the booklet is designed to assist physicians in the diagnosis and treatment of hay fever. Physicians may obtain it free of charge by writing to botanical research department.

Midwest Inst. Elects Kimball

Midwest Research Institute has elected Charles N. Kimball president of the group. Other officers of the institute are:—George E. Ziegler, director of research; Leon T. Swan, vice-president and treasurer; S. C. Lechtman, secretary, and V. L. Barnett, assistant treasurer.

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—Continued from page 7

"Of course, not all engineers possess large amounts of all seven types of ability. However, it is important to recognize that not all engineering jobs require all seven abilities. Some jobs are well filled by a 'sliderule technician'; other jobs require a top-flight engineer. The important thing is not to send a boy on a man's errand, or even more wasteful, to send a man on a boy's errand!"

No single test is satisfactory for determing an engineer's capacity, they said, but a carefully designed combination of several tests have given highly profitable results. One department head said, after his men had been tested, "These test results have told us what it has taken from five to ten years to learn from observation."

Tests Now in Use

The authors reviewed the kinds of tests now in use, saying that tests of skill with the hands are highly developed and quite accurate but that manual dexterity is of so little importance to engineers today that these tests are seldom used.

"More important," they said, "is the ability to visualize spatial relationships, for which well developed tests are available. Mathematical ability is important, too, and a variety of tests are available, depending on whether speed of thinking or complexity of thinking is more important.

"The ability to handle problems independently is important for engineers who deal with research problems; it is only recently that practical tests of high level ability to think abstractly have come into use. Beyond the ability to handle problems independently is the ability to create new theories and laws, pioneering in unexplored phases of engineering. Tests for this ability in other fields have been developed but are not yet widely used in selection of engineers.

"A special problem is the selection of good administrators from among engineers. This is a simple matter for the psychologists, who have plenty of tests for administrators and can apply them in conjunction with the other engineering tests."

Tiny Chemical Plant

A tiny but tough chemical plant which can operate both at high pressure—10,000 pounds per square inch—and at high temperature—up to 1200°F, close to white heat, a combination which hasn't been possible before, was described by its builders, C. M. Sliepcevich and G. G. Brown of the University of Michigan, who are using it for small-scale studies of catalytic chemical reactions such as those used in making synthetic rubber or refining crude oil into high-octane gasoline.

The reacting materials entering the plant are heated by special molten salts as they pass through thirty-foot coils of stainless-steel tubing. The reaction chamber itself is only three feet long and has stainless-steel walls one and three-quarters inches thick.

Laundering Without Soap

Snow white laundry, without the use of soap, was forecast by C. A. Stokes, of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., and Prof. J. E. Vivian, of MIT, as they opened the discussion of ultrasonics. They declared:—

"Soiled cloth becomes magically clean in pure soap-free water when showered with these intense high-pitched sound waves. Frayed collars and cuffs will be a nuisance of the past when the new process is applied. As a dramatic demonstration, an ultrasonic gun can even be used as a giant underwater pen to write names in sparkling white on soiled cloth, the engineers said. The dirt particles literally leave the shirt behind as they are given a push of 12,000 miles per second by the intense sound vibrations.

"Not only will sonic energy knock dirt particles out of cloth but can also be put to work to chase soot particles together in smokestacks, for collection before it pollutes the air, and falls on the housewife's wash as it hangs on the line."

Sound Waves Speed Reactions

When high-powered sound waves are turned on a mixture of materials in a liquid, reported Alfred Weissler of the naval research laboratory, the vibrations of the sound waves push individual molecules of the liquid back and forth a million times a second with a force 250,000 times that of gravity; if there is a gas dissolved in the liquid, tiny bubbles of the gas form and then collapse with a violent hammering action, generating pressures of thousands of pounds per square inch and temperatures of a few hundred degrees.

Chemical engineers, he said, know that such a furor makes normally sluggish chemical reactions take on new life but they are just beginning to find out how and why. Mr. Weissler demonstrated some of the rules by reporting his own efforts to find out how potassium iodide sets free iodine when intense sound is beamed at it.

Ultrasonics Use in Industry

The wide use in industry of sound waves too shrill to be heard by the human ear was described by Benson Carlin of Smith-Meeker Engineering Company. These high frequency sound waves are becoming increasingly important, he said, as a tool for material testing and gaging. Flaws hidden deep inside structures as large as the driving wheels of a locomotive are readily located by scanning with ultrasonic waves to spot the offending fault, he added.

New ways of making carbon dioxide for dry ice, soda pop, and fire extinguishers were revealed by W. K. Lewis, E. R. Gilliland and M. P. Sweeney of MIT, who told how they had made pure carbon dioxide by the same "fluidized powder" process now used to make high-octane gasoline. Usually carbon dioxide is made by burning coal, which gives a mixture of the fizz gas with nitrogen from the air. Then the mixture has to be treated with chemicals which absorb the carbon dioxide and later must be heated to drive off a product.

The MIT men make the carbon dioxide pure in the first place by reacting coke with iron ore, so that the oxygen shifts from the ore to the carbon of the coke. No air, with its nitrogen, is involved, so no later purification is needed. To make such a reaction go, powdered coke and ore are mixed together and "fluidized" by blowing pure carbon dioxide through them, so that the powder boils and bubbles like a liquid. In the course of this bubbling, the coke is changed to carbon dioxide, which is drawn out the top of the chamber. The ore, stripped of its oxygen, is saved for later use after regeneration with oxygen from the air. Thus, the ore serves to carry oxygen from the air to the coke without polluting it with the nitrogen of the air.

U.S. Scientific Jobs Open

Examinations have been announced for filling chemist, metallurgist, physicist, mathematician, and engineer positions in the activities of the Potomac river naval command, Washington, D. C., and vicinity, and the engineer center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Salaries for chemist, metallurgist, and physicist range from $4,600 to $10,000 a year, for mathematician, from $3,825 to $10,000 a year, and for engineer, from $4,600 to $6,400 a year. No written examination will be given to applicants for these positions.

Persons wishing to apply for the above examinations may obtain further information and application forms from most first- and second-class post offices, from civil service regional offices, from the Potomac river naval command, or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Philadelphia Pharmacy College Dedicates 3 New Laboratories

LaWall Memorial Laboratory of biochemistry and pharmacology was one of three new laboratories dedicated recently by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. It is an entirely new research and teaching department.

India Eases Penicillin Curbs

The Government of India has announced a more liberal policy on imports of penicillin. Licenses are to be issued freely to holders of a drug license, and imports can be made from the dollar and soft currency countries. Steps are also being taken to expand the bottling capacity in India so that penicillin can be imported in bulk and distributed in sufficient quantities and at cheaper rates.

Mannerfrid Transfers Pehrson

Henrik Mannerfrid, Inc., New York, has transferred Leif A. R. Pehrson, vice-president of the company, to the firm's office at Goteborg, Sweden. Mr. Pehrson will spend several months at that office and then move to Buenos Aires, to open a new branch for the concern, Henrik Mannerfrid, S. A., Argentina.

Phosphates Data Offered

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has published two technical bulletins giving the physical properties, compatability, and suggested uses for its alkyl alkali and alkyl acid phosphates. They may be obtained on request to the company.

LIA Offers Proceedings Of Lead Hygiene Conf.

Lead Industries Association is offering the proceedings of its lead hygiene conference held November, 1948, in Chicago, Ill. Among the subjects covered are "The Coordination of Industrial Medical Services," "Solubility and Particle Size in Lead Poisoning," "Aluminum and Silicosis," "The Treatment of Lead Poisoning—Past and Present," "The Effect of BAL on Experimental Lead Poisoning," and "Urinary Porphyrins in Lead Poisoning."

Discussion periods are included in the proceedings along with a summation of the conference by Dr. Anthony J. Lanza, chairman of the New York University Institute of Industrial Medicine. The proceedings, which run to 137 pages and include thirty-three illustrations, are available from the association, 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17, at $1 per copy.

Brockway Acquires Plant

Brockway Glass Company, Brockway, Pa., has purchased the idle plant of Sterling Glass Division of the Warfield Company at Lapel, Ind. The plant will be modernized so that glass containers production can get underway early next year.

A.H. Robins Co. Holds Divisional Sales Meetings on Antirheumatics

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., recently conducted a series of divisional sales meetings to keep the concern's professional service representatives abreast of the latest scientific developments on antirheumatics. The month-long series of meetings, which covered all parts of the country, was aimed primarily at giving current detailing information on "Pabalate," an antirheumatic introduced by Robins last year.

Trade Briefs

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has inducted eleven new members into the firm's fifteen-year club.

Stanford Research Institute has named Rodolfo Hernandez Corzo, of Mexico City, as recipient of its first international research fellowship.

Niku Company, New York, has received court authorization to purchase Theodore W. Foster & Bro. Company, Providence, R. I., manufacturers of cosmetic cases.

Harry Schaack has been promoted from divisional sales manager at St. Louis, Mo., to national syndicate sales manager of the Pepsodent Division of Lever Brothers Company, New York.

Edward F. Morrish, technical director of the perfumery division of Firmenich & Co., New York, has returned to this country after a month's review of recent technical developments at the firm's research laboratories in Geneva, Switzerland.

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FDA Multiple Seizure Power Upheld

—Continued from page 5

determination is conclusive on the issue of probable cause. As a result, the defendant can be arrested and held for trial.

"The impact of an indictment is on the reputation or liberty of a man. The same is true where a prosecutor files an information charging violations of the law. The harm to property and business can also be incalculable by the mere institution of proceedings. Yet it has never been held that the hand of government must be stayed until the courts have an opportunity to determine whether the government is justified in instituting suit in the courts. Discretion of any official may be abused. Yet it is not a requirement of due process that there be judicial inquiry before discretion can be exercised. It is sufficient, where only property rights are concerned, that there is at some stage an opportunity for a hearing and a judicial determination.

Destruction of Property

"One of the oldest examples is the summary destruction of property without prior notice or hearing for the protection of public health. There is no constitutional reason why congress in the interests of consumer protection may not extend that area of control. It may conclude, as it did here, that public damage may result even from harmless articles if they are allowed to be sold as panaceas for man's ills. A requirement for a hearing, as a matter of constitutional right, does not arise merely because the danger of injury may be more apparent or immediate in the one case than in the other. For all we know the most damage may come from misleading or fraudulent labels. That is a decision for congress, not for us. The decision of congress was that the administrative determination to make multiple seizures should be made without a hearing. We cannot say that due process requires one at that stage.

Purpose of Multiple Seizure

"The purpose of the multiple seizure provision is plain. It is to arrest the distribution of an article that is dangerous, or whose labeling is fraudulent or misleading, pending a determination of the issue of adulteration or misbranding. The public therefore has a stake in the jurisdictional issue before us. If the district court can step in, stay the institution of seizures, and bring the administrative regulation to a halt until it hears the case, the public will be denied the speedy protection which congress provided by multiple seizures.

"It is not enough to say that the vitamin preparation in the present case is not dangerous to health. This preparation may be relatively innocuous. But the statutory scheme treats every misbranded article the same in this respect—whether it is dangerous to health, or its labeling is fraudulent, or materially misleading to the injury or damage of the purchaser or consumer.

"What we do today determines the jurisdiction of the district court in all the cases in that category. If the court in the present case can halt all multiple seizures but one, so can the court in other cases. The means which congress provided to protect consumers against the injurious consequences of protracted proceedings would then be seriously impaired. Congress weighed the potential injury to the public from misbranded articles against the injury to the purveyor of the article from a temporary interference with its distribution and decided in favor of the speedy, preventive device of multiple seizures.

"We would impair or destroy the effectiveness of that device if we sanctioned the interference which a grant of jurisdiction to the district court would entail. Multiple seizures are the means of protection afforded the public. Consolidation of all the libel suits so that one trial may be had is the relief afforded the distributors of the articles."

Verona Named Sozio Distributor

Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has been appointed by J. & E. Sozio, Grasse, France, sole United States distributor of the Sozio line of natural products, essential oils, resinoids and absolutes. Stocks of Sozio products will be available at the Verona plant, 26 Verona avenue, Newark.

Givaudan Plant Closed July 15-30

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, will close its factory for the two-week period July 15 to 30, but the company will be prepared to make emergency shipments. The executive and sales offices will remain open as usual.

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A. H. Robins Co. Treats Employees to N. Y. Visit

Forty employees who compose the clerical and packaging department of A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., recently were guests of the firm on a three-day holiday in New York. All but three of the group were women and only four had been to New York before. The party was led by E. C. Robins, the company's president, and Mrs. Robins.

N.Y. Oil Trades Sports Outing Slated for June 27

The third annual sports outing of the Oil Trades Association of New York will be held at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on June 27. Guests are limited to two per member and all reservations must be received on or before June 23.

Boyle-Midway Shifts Magill

Eugene P. Magill, has been named eastern regional sales manager for Boyle-Midway, Inc., a division of American Home Products Corporation. He will make his headquarters at the firm's executive office, 22 East Fortieth street, New York. Prior to his advancement, Mr. Magill was assistant regional sales manager for the southwest. He has been associated with Boyle-Midway since 1930.

McClanahan Oil Changes Name

McClanahan Oil Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has changed its name to the Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Company. The move, voted at a recent stockholders meeting, was decided upon, it was said, because of the increasing role played by chemicals in the company's overall operations.

Pitts. Sales Exec. Club Honors Jr. Achievement Co. and Calgon

Sales Executives Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently honored Home Supply Chemical Company, a junior achievement firm, and its sponsor, Calgon, Inc. Along with the junior achievement concern, members of which will receive gold pins in recognition of their operation of a successful chemical business, a plaque was given to the Calgon company and citations were presented to three members of that firm for devoting after-hours time to the junior business as advisors.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Zinc resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms., frt. allo	lb.	.22	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.34	—
ton lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	5.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Ozide, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	4.80	5.30
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20	6.05
powdered, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	8.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.23	.23½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Luminescent pigment, dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1380
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.49
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04½
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

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* Shakespeare, "King Henry VI," Part 1, Act 3, Scene 2.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

As the 1950 crop season develops in the botanical drug market, evidence of lower prices continues to develop. Local botanical dealers are apt to encounter substantial competition that in 1950 is apt to be wider and more aggressive than it was in 1949 and during the years immediately after the end of the war. The drive for consumers' orders will be keen. The market index was down to 188.0.

Reports from the domestic primary market suggested last week that the slowing of operations in the coal mines is apt to increase the amount of labor available for drug collection. In some degree, collectors have anticipated just such an eventuality; they have posted some pretty low prices in their listings sent to those who do the back-breaking work of drug collection. Miners are working fewer days than had been expected and in certain areas that could mean an expansion in drug collections.

Of prime importance, if collection gains, will be the kind of weather that prevails as the increased labor force begins to gather drugs. Last year, it will be recalled, wet weather just about ruined drug collection because there was no way in which the workers could dry their collections properly. The situation made for shortage in the crop without which there was no saying to what extent larger collections might have affected prices adversely.

As things are going now, the price trend again seems to be downward. Consumers have been receiving early season offerings of balm of gilead, black haw root bark, black cohosh, bloodroot, mandrake, peppermint leaves, sassafras bark, spikenard root, and witch hazel leaves at prices substantially lower than those in late May of 1949. Wet weather, however, if long continued, might reverse the current tendency of quotations.

Barks

Black Haw—Some seemed of the opinion that more abundant labor in certain collection areas might raise the collection of root bark this year. However, the consensus was that no oversupply was likely and that prices would hold up fairly well.

Sassafras—Activity has subsided substantially, leaving the spot and primary markets more or less inert and concerned mainly with securing the collection of prime quality, select bark this year. The carryover of prime goods won't be large.

Beans

Vanilla—The market held very firm on spot notwithstanding the not expansive character of demand for prompt delivery beans. However, the outlook for the future was said to be encouraging and most dealers expected consumers to return to the market in the not distant future. Prices were well maintained and little competition in terms of price concessions appeared to exist on the spot or at nearby points. All advices from the origins suggested the presence of considerable strength, especially in view of the probability that European consumption of beans will increase this year.

Berries

Raspberries—Dried berries were slightly easier and lower at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound, this being in keeping with new crop expectations and the absence of more than jobbing demand from consumers.

Saw Palmetto—Though trading was light, the market was firm. Present stocks showed a fairly high cost in the primary origin and conditions at the source do not suggest a new crop being available at a lower collection cost.

Flowers

Chamomile—Competition was in evidence last week. Hungarian, or Hungarian style, material was lower at 45c. to 55c. per pound and some good quality Roman flowers were reported to be available at 80c. to 90c. as to seller and quantity. Trade was solely for immediate requirements and consumers were disposed to await the marketing of world-wide new crops.

Saffron—Jobbing business was more than sufficient to create considerable price support and to keep competition a lessening factor in local operations involving the Spanish material. Mexican flowers did show a slight unsettlement and some reports indicated that quoted prices might occasionally be shaded.

Gums

Gamboge—Though prices lacked further development, conditions indicated that unsettlement continued to prevail and that under competitive circumstances some spot dealers might be disposed further to shade quotations.

Locust Bean—All advices from the origins mentioned strength as the dominant feature of the market. Most shipment proposals were for positions in the rather distant future. Local stocks were pressed rather actively to supply consumer requirements and quotations at 32c. to 34c. per pound tended to advance further as the request pressed for satisfaction.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The spot market was more competitive and local quotations were down to 50c. to 60c. per pound as conditions suggested that Europe would supply more and more material—which would be a normal comeback of foreign shippers who have been slow to recover the business lost during the war when the United States grew its high quality leaves.

Lobelia—Most primary market suppliers were awaiting new crop and their quotations were usually on material still to be secured. About the earliest shipment date most recently mentioned has been that of July and prices proposed suggest another year of high quotations unless collection conditions change much more than now seems probable.

Marjoram—The cheapest spot lots of French material went into consumption and late last week the lowest prevailing price in this market was 48c. to 48½c. per pound. It was a 3c. higher quotation

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Blood root, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, yellow, Danish, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
English, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Balm of gilead buds, 5c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 10c. per lb.
Chamomile, Hungarian, 3c. per lb.
Roman, 5c. per lb.
Cranesbill root, 3c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Lady slipper root, 5c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 2c. per lb.
Rhaspberries, dried, 5c. per lb.
Spikenard root, 4c. per lb.
Sumac berries, 2c. per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Canton rolls, ½c. per lb.
Honan, Yunnan rolls, unscraped, ¼c. per lb.
broken, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Yugoslavia, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Bohemian, 2c. per lb.
Oregano, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 5c. per lb.
red, Louisiana, longs, 1c. per lb.
Sudanese, small, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
white, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
188.0	188.9	191.9	193.6	180.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 26

New York

Cassia, 400 cases: insect filth.
Cassia oil, 5 drums: not USP.
Hair tonic, 2 cases: false and misleading statements.
Lemon peel, 40 bales: dirty and wormy.
Locust beans, 46 cases: insect bored, contains insect filth; live insects.
Mace, 41 cases: live and dead insects.
Mustard seed, 1,400 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 488 bags: moldy and decomposed.
Paprika, 100 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 80 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pumpkin seed, 78 bags: dirty.
Rhubarb root, 8 cases: insect bored and contains insect filth.

Baltimore

Mustard seed, 300 bags: filthy; no quantity of contents; no common name of product.

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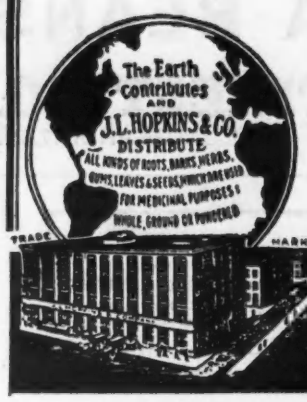

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than was in the market just a week ago. On the other hand, holders of Bohemian material shaded the market to 38c. to 38½c.

Sage—Greek material became more competitive in the exceptionally dull market ruling last week. The price was down to 22c. to 23c. per pound. Few advices respecting the probability of much lower prices on Dalmatian material reached this market last week and the little spot stock remaining unsold was strongly held at $1.20 to $1.25.

Witch Hazel—Although the carryover was reported moderate in size, holders were disposed to shade the market in anticipation of buying new crop at prices under the relatively high levels paid a year ago. Quotations were down to the basis of 23c. to 25c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Consumers were offered some well dried material at what appeared to be exceptionally low prices. The spot market was sympathetically easier and lower at $1.35 to $1.45 per pound and takings were seasonably small.

Quassia Chips — Numerous shipment proposals have been received locally from the origin without resulting in any major movement in the form of replacement buying by local dealers.

St. John's Bread—More contaminated merchandise was reported detained on arrival here; some 46 cases were so detained because of the beans being insect bored, containing insect excreta, live insects, or all of said objectionable features.

Roots

Blood—Country prices seemed to be getting firmer. On spot, the market was up to 40c. to 45c. per pound and that level was in line with prices asked at the origin. Future price developments were expected to hang mainly on the volume of needs.

Cranesbill — Some easing of source prices brought a shading of local quotations to the basis of 25c. to 30c. per pound, but the development failed to bring more than a jobbing interest from manufacturing consumers.

Galangal—The blockade of Shanghai seemed at an end and a resumption of major shipments from China may be in the making. The spot market, however, was not expected to weaken; present prices were said to be well in line with first costs in most cases.

Ladyslipper—The market was slightly easy and prices at $1.45 to $1.50 per pound were not productive of much buying support. However, the collection was not expected to be more than limited; the article has been increasingly difficult to find.

Mandrake—Country dealers have pared prices down very sharply; in some instances they are fully 25 percent below the peak that prevailed some months back. Locally, 38c. to 40c. per pound was said to reflect in some measure the low prices offered primary market workers this year and the existance of more carry-

—*Continued on page 69*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Activity in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market was slow in getting started last week as the result of a four-day weekend taken by a great many of the local dealers. Heavy trading toward the end of the week made up for the holiday period. Prices showed a good deal of movement in both upward and downward directions. Advances were registered in the quotations for hydroxycitronellal, as well as in ten oils, including coriander, celeryseed, dillweed, juniper berry and palmarosa. Dalmatian sage, ginger, limento leaf, tansy and vetiver oils declined in price along with nine other oils. The effect of the various changes upon the index was a drop of 0.4 point from the preceding week to 126.1.

Lack of replacements strengthened the position of peppermint oil and spearmint oil followed the upward trend. The present position of the mint oils was expected to continue on into the late Summer when the new crop was expected to alleviate the situation. Both dillweed and wormseed oils showed similar tendencies.

Oil of ginger experienced some instability and, while offered at lower prices in some quarters, it was reported that the small quantities being imported were showing signs of renewed strength. Rosemary oil was also available at slightly lower prices, but like ginger oil, was felt to be tightening at the origin. Dalmatian sage oil and Bourbon vetiver oil, both of which have been in short supply, dropped slightly in price on the local scene, but these decreases were described as normal trading fluctuations rather than indications of any general softening of their positions.

Hydroxycitronellal moved up in price and other aromatic products, including phenylethyl alcool and linalyl acetate, showed additional strength. There was a general pick-ing up of interest in aromatics for soaps, cosmetics and in flavorings for beverages and ice cream.

Essential Oils

Anise—While the market continued to be generally softer than in previous months, with asking prices as low as 95c. per pound, there were signs of firmness and evidence. The range of quotations extended upward to a high of $1.30 last week. Stocks were sufficient to meet all requests.

Bois de Rose—Interest of consumers has been high, but spot stocks have been quite light. In addition, prices at the origin have been reported on the rise. These factors have left the local market extremely strong. Prices ranged between $3.45 and $3.75 per pound.

Cajeput—While the market for the technical grade material remained firm, one supplier offered the redistilled USP oil at quotations 10c. lower than those of the previous week, thus making the market range $2.10 to $4.50 per pound. Demand continued to be good for all grades.

Cananga—With asking prices ranging from $4.20 to $4.50 per pound, the native oil continued to be steady. The rectified oil was advanced 10c. per pound, being sold last week at $5.10 to $5.50. Receipts were almost nonexistent, and a great strain was felt on spot stocks. There did not seem to be signs of any relief in the situation in the near future.

Caraway—Prices remained unchanged at $3.20 to $4 per pound, and supplies seemed to be plentiful. Indications were that the material would continue to be available at favorable prices.

Cardamom—The high export tax and difficulty in obtaining raw materials has kept the replacement market firm. Dealers asked prices of $50 to $63 per pound. There was great demand for the oil, but dealers felt the high cost may tend to discourage consumers.

Cedarwood—There was a 5c. per pound drop in the quotation for this material in bulk which made it available between 45c. and 55c. on spot. It was still offered as low as 30c. per pound in drums. Supplies were sufficient to meet the requirements.

Celery—Continuing in its upward trend of last week, another rise of 50c. per pound placed the market at $16 to $17.50. With the raw material holding steady, the strength of oil prices was expected to continue.

Citronella—Java-type oil continued to come into the local market in good quantities, mainly from Latin American sources, and could be bought at $1.65 to $1.75 per pound. According to reports received in the trade, true Java oil was showing signs of loosening. In spite of the price floor which was set in Indonesia, handlers felt that the material might become more available at more favorable prices than in recent months.

Coriander—After a fairly extended period during which minimum spot quotations became progressively lower, the spot market last week went into reverse, and at the close of the period quotations ranged $19.75 to $25 per pound. The majority of dealers held price views at or close to $22. Predictions as to future developments were not ventured by dealers last week.

Costus—Supplies were adequate to meet all requirements for the oil, and a decline in the price to $19 per pound made the market more favorable to the consumer of domestically distilled oil. The price in France was still depressed.

Cumin—Advances in replacement costs have been reflected in the spot market, which moved up 60c. per pound to a range of $4.50 to $7. Demand for the material was fair.

Dillweed—Dwindling supplies were available at firm prices of $5.50 to $6.50 per pound. Consumption was high, but presented no great problem to users who, for the most part, had covered their needs earlier in the season. Consumers who were in immediate need of new supplies might look forward to still tighter conditions before the new crop becomes available in late Summer, according to the trade.

Eucalyptus—While the market remained generally steady, there was some fluctuation in the price. The 80-90 percent grade dropped 2c. per pound, selling for 65c. to 98c. The minimum quotation for the 70-80 percent grade remained at 55c., but there was a rise at the other end of the range to 83c. Small but steady quantities of the oil were brought into the local market, and demand was fairly good.

Fennel—A rise of 15c. per pound in the minimum offer brought the range last week to $2.60 to $3.25 per pound. Trading of this item continued to be steady.

Ginger—Conflicting reports were received as to the condition of the spot market. Quotations by various dealers last week ranged from $21 per pound, which was $1 below the prices of previous weeks, to $23.50. In general, the oil was felt to be rather tight, according to the trade. Replacements were apparently limited and costs at both Jamaica and African sources were on the decline.

Juniper Berry—After a slight dip in the quotation of the NF material several weeks ago, the market moved up again to where it stood in previous months. Offers were made between $3 and $3.25 per pound. The twice rectified oil remained unchanged.

Lavender—The 40-42 percent French flower oil fell 10c. per pound below the offers of the previous week, selling at $3.75 to $4.75 per pound. Other grades remained unchanged as did Spanish spike oil.

Lemon—In spite of reports of the difficulty of replenishing spot stocks, last week brought a drop of 5c. per pound in the minimum offer of Italian oil. This left the range at $2.70 to $5.25, according to brand. California oil remained steady, selling at $2.85 to $3.25 per pound, depending upon quality.

Orange—No change was noted in the price of California oil which ranged from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cananga oil, rectified, 10c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Celeryseed oil, 50c. per lb.
Coriander oil, 75c. per lb.
Cumin oil, 60c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 25c. per lb.
Fennel oil, 15c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb.
Juniper berry oil, 50c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 5c. per lb.
Thyme oil, red, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cajeput oil, redistilled, 10c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 30c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 5c. per lb.
Costus oil, 50c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-90%, 2c. per lb.
Ginger oil, $1 per lb.
Lavender flower oil, 40-42%, 10c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 5c. per lb.
Pimento leaf oil, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 3c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 10c. per lb.
Tansy oil, 10c. per lb.
Thyme oil, NF, white, 20c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
126.1	126.5	125.7	102.8	102.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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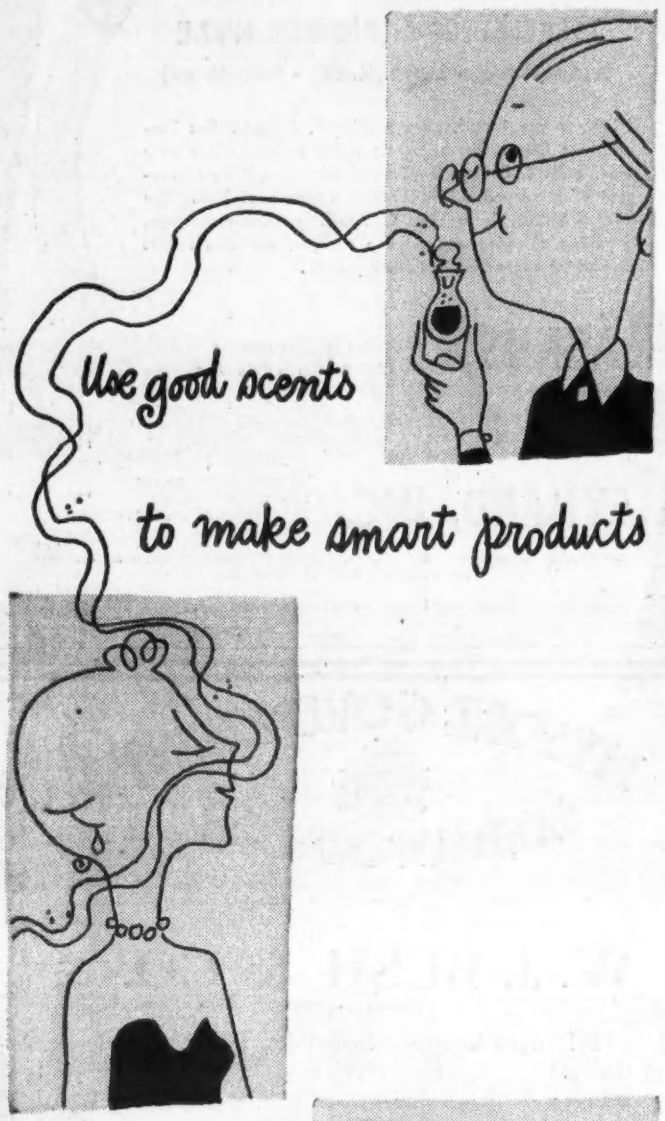

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55c. to $1 per pound, as to producer. Material from Florida also continued to sell at the prices of the previous week. Messina oil maintained strength and was quoted in the range between $2.85 and $5.50 per pound, depending on brand.

Palmarosa—Stocks were adequate but, possibly due to the scarcity of geranium oil, there was a rise in the minimum quote last week, which put the market at $7.40 to $8 per pound. The material continued to move steadily to consumers.

Peppermint — In keeping with the strength shown at the sources there was an expansion upward in the price range. While the minimum local quotation of $6.25 per pound for the natural oil and $6.60 for the redistilled material continued to prevail, some dealers were asking prices up to $7.25 for the former and $7.65 for the latter. The remainder of the 1949 stocks will probably continue to be held high in price until more definite word can be had about the newly planted crop, according to dealers' opinion.

Pimento—A decline of 5c. per pound was noted in the price of the leaf oil and the material was available at $1.45 to $2 per pound as to dealer and quantity. This easing of the market is believed by the trade to be the result of the curtailment of price controls in Jamaica. Berry oil remained unchanged at $3.85 to $5.75 per pound.

Rosemary—A market favorable to buyers prevailed last week when a decline of 5c. per pound brought the price to 90c. to $1.30. There were indications, however, of added strength at Spanish sources and the future was not easily predictable. Flavoring manufacturers continued to take steady supplies of the material.

Sage—While still higher than desirable, some Dalmatian oil was to be had for $5.75 per pound, which was somewhat lower than in recent months. Other suppliers were asking prices up to $7. The situation at the Yugoslavian source remained precarious, with the scant stocks being held for higher prices. A decrease of interest on the part of importers was regarded as the stabilizing influence in keeping the prices from getting completely out of reach. According to the trade there is little hope for any real improvement in the present conditions for some time to come; at least not until the 1950 crop is ready in the Fall. Spanish oil continued to be available and was unchanged in price.

Sassafras—Artificial oil dropped in price last week, selling at 48c. to 78c. per pound. The natural domestic material remained firm at $1.75 to $2.30. While it has been in short supply during the past few months, there was a report that production has been increased and replacements may be expected soon to relieve the present situation. The usual seasonal slackening of interest has also been experienced.

Spearmint—The minimum quotation of $3.25 per pound continued to prevail, but strength was indicated in the rise of the top price to $3.70. Firm conditions may be expected to continue until new crops are gathered.

Tansy—There has been a decline in the price of the material remaining from last year's crop. Last week it was sold at $8.50 to $9 per pound. This return to lower prices was possibly in anticipation of the new crop.

Thyme—Some fluctuation was noted in the prices, with the red oil being offered slightly higher at $1.85 to $3.35 per pound, while white oil showed a drop to a range of $2.10 to $3.80 a pound. Dealings were fairly steady in all varieties.

Vetiver—In spite of the tightness of the Bourbon material, there was a 50c. drop in the quotation offered by one supplier, which put the range at $12.50 to $16 per pound. Observers believed that the drop was most probably not an indication of softening, but rather due to the usual activity in the local scene.

Wormseed — Sparse stocks remaining from last year's crop have kept the price stable at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound. Until reports of the new crop are received, dealers said that the price may be expected to continue unchanged. Consumer interest should be increasing with the arrival of the warm weather.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Quotations continued to be low, and there was no difficulty in filling all requests for the material. The easy condition resulted from the relaxation of the anise situation and also from the seasonal loss of interest by consumers.

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Hydroxycitronellal—With firmness evidenced in the price of the raw materials from which it is derived, last week saw a rise in the quotation of this item, which put the range at $7.30 to $7.55 per pound.

Linalool—In keeping with the firmness featured in the market of the raw materials, the bois de rose product showed an upward expansion in its range of prices, which stood at $5.40 to $5.65 per pound last week. Similarly, the lignaloe wood derivative inclined at the upper end of the scale to sell for $6.35 to $6.95 a pound.

Linalyl Acetate—Although no change was made in the quotation of the 90-92 percent grade, there was a rise at the top of the range of prices for the 96-98 percent item, which was available between $6.35 and $6.95 per pound.

Phenylethyl Phenyl Acetate—A slight decline was noted at the top end of the price range, and the article was to be had at $3.75 to $4.20 per pound. Demand from cosmetic and soap manufacturers was good.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

over root than many had expected this year.

Rhubarb—Talk about price easing continued to be current but, actually, when it came to genuine high dried Chinese root, not a great deal of merchandise was actually in hand on spot. So far as quotations were concerned Chinese whole root was named at 95c. to $1 per pound while root from India was noted at 55c. to 60c. Of course, the USP variety of rhubarb grows in China or Tibet.

Spikenard—Quotations were lower at 36c. to 40c. per pound as the result of some lowering of primary market replacement costs. Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis last week.

Seeds

Anise—Turkish seed was lowered to the basis of 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound. Other varieties of anise lacked quotable change and all were in very dull request.

Fenugreek—Moroccan seed was lower at 6½c. to 7c. per pound, and the produce of Syria was also reduced, becoming 6c. to 6½c. under a wider competition for the not too substantial amount of business in the market for some time past.

Mustard—Completion of new crop planting in Montana should be reported if the weather there continues favorable. All cheap lots of spot Danish seed have been taken up and the market has risen to 11½c. to 12c. per pound in consequence. Dutch seed rose in sympathy and at 12½c. to 13c. English yellow was responsive to the movement in Danish material.

Spices

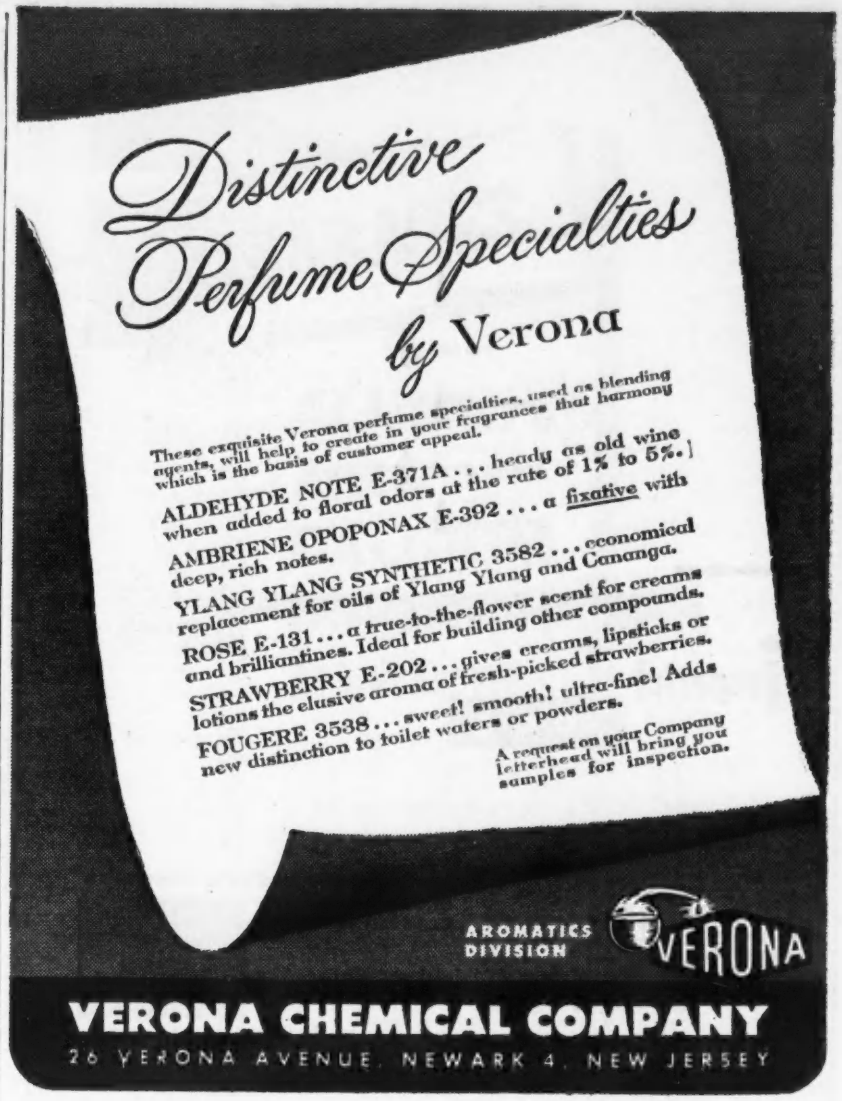
Cassia—Canton select rolls were lower at 11½c. at 12c. per pound Unscraped and scraped, whole and broken, Honan and Yunnan cassia were lower; whole was 13½c. to 14c. and broken became 13c. to 13½c.

Ginger—African root was slightly lower at 37c. to 38c. per pound but a steadier position seemed to develop following the further recession. Jamaica root remained generally firm and firm offerings of Rhattoon quality were restored at 46c. to 46½c.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 was higher at 88c. to 89c. per pound and the spot holdings ot West Indian material were revalued to 79c. to 80c. A general tightening was noted in all markets.

Pepper—The market was not very active last week and during much of the period quotations were around $1.38 per pound in almost all positions; possibly $1.37 in the more distant shipment proposals. Red peppers continued to decline in the absence of trading. Sudanese chillies were 43c. to 44c. and Turkish was 24c. to 25c. Among domestic chillies, only Louisiana longs changed; they dropped to 39c. to 39½c. while Carolina longs held at 38c. and Mississippi sports were not available. Spot white pepper was lower at $2.37 to $2.40.

Black pepper prices were as follows on Friday afternoon:—Spot, $1.33 to $1.34; afloat, $1.32 to $1.33; and shipment, $1.30 to $1.31.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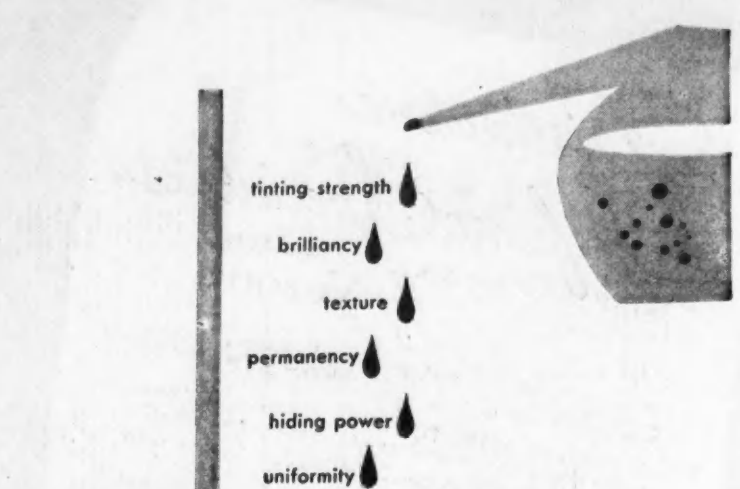

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Protective Coatings Materials

With the exceptions of a rise in superfine shellac and declines in two specialty plasticizers, prices in last week's market for coatings materials were stable. The weekly index figure, as a result, held its ground, remaining at 173.7.

Notwithstanding the recent rise of one-half cent per pound in the metal, producers of aluminum paste and powder stood pat on schedules during the period. However, they noted that conditions were still in a state of flux and that advances were still very much of a possibility. Zinc oxide, unaffected by an increase of one-half cent in the metal during the previous week, continued unchanged last week despite an additional one-half cent gain in slabs.

Demand for pigments was excellent in the main, exceptions being aluminum paste and antimony oxide for which materials only a moderate call was noted. Interest in titanium dioxide was so heavy that sellers were hard-pressed to keep pace with all incoming business, and the pigment moved into a tight position. Dry and earth colors were in ready availability, however, as were cadmium colors, organic toners and most synthetic iron oxides. Lead pigments were similarly ample. Zinc oxide stocks were in fair shape, with enough material to meet current requirements, but no surpluses.

Call for whiting, chalk and clay was good, the paint trade in particular accounting for much of the current pace of business. Pyrophyllite was also in excellent demand, ceramics makers taking the lead. One producer of acrylic resin emulsions effected reductions of more than 27 percent on some types during the period. Synthetic resins were otherwise quiet pricewise.

Superfine shellac advanced one cent per pound in New York, other grades holding steady. Demand, though spotty, was said to be good for this time of year. Trading was dull in natural resins. Prices on dibutoxyethyl phthalate and tributoxyethyl phosphate, both specialty plasticizers, were lowered 1½ cents and 2 cents per pound, respectively.

Both domestic and imported casein prices held fast in a quiet market. Domestic production continued low, some observers intimating that this year's output would fall short of 1949 levels. Offerings of Argentine material were reasonably good, but supplies of French casein were less than previously expected. Production of bone glue was said to be slipping, a normal trend for this time of year, but sellers were still able to keep with demand, although with growing difficulty. Hide glue interest slackened further. Prices of both types held their ground.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Shellac, superfine, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, B—WG, 29c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 34c. per 100 lbs.
New York, B—WG, 10c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
173.7	173.7	170.4	196.4	203.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 6*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Listings on these pigment materials stood their ground last week in the wake of the recent rise of ½c. per pound in the metal. Producers, while holding to previous schedules for the time being, pointed out that advances were still very much of a possibility, although conditions were regarded as too indefinite to ascertain when, if and by what amounts the changes would be effected. Meanwhile, demand remained fair. Stocks were plentiful.

Antimony Oxide—Business was moderate during the period. The supply position continued excellent. Prices were steady at 21¾c. to 22¾c. per pound, and no change in the structure was looked for within the immediate future.

Black, Acetylene—Call remained at an excellent pitch during the past seven days. Stocks were ample in the face of the current rate of demand. Prices were unchanged, holding at 13½c., carload, and at 17c. to 19c. per pound in less carlot quantities.

Blue, Peacock — United States Tariff Commission reported March production at 256,945 pounds, which compares with an output of 254,435 pounds during the preceding month.

Cadmium Colors — Stocks of both lithopones and CP grades were reported ample last week to meet all consuming needs, notwithstanding the continued shortness of the metal. Demand for the pigment materials was described as good. Prices were without change.

Chrome Colors—Demand for all types was said to be good during the period. Prices were steady. Supplies were at excellent levels.

March production of CP green, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 633 short tons, as against outputs of 482 tons and 270 tons in February, 1950, and March, 1949, respectively. The combined output of CP grades of yellow and orange in March aggregated 1,857 short tons. This compares with the 1,632 tons turned out during the preceding month and the 1,025 tons reported for March of a year ago.

Earth Colors—Paint manufacturers continued to call for increasing quantities of both natural and processed types last week. Supplies were reported ample all around. With the exception of umbers, siennas and metallic brown, which stabilized at higher levels following recent advances, all was quiet on the price front.

Lead Pigments—The metal in pigs was steady at 12c., New York, and 11.80c. per pound, St. Louis basis, last week. Schedules on both white leads and lead oxides, as a result, were similarly firm. Pigment producers, while noting that business was good, reported that there was still room for improvement. Stocks were plentiful all around.

Orange, Molybdate — There was no change in the price structure last week. Demand was good. Stocks were adequate. March production of CP molybdate orange was reported by the Bureau of Census at 338 short tons, which compares with 235 tons in February and 133 tons in March, 1949.

Red, Organic Toners—Consumer interest remained excellent last week. Stocks were plentiful all around. Prices were firm.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—Demand continued heavy during the period. Stocks of black and brown oxides were said to be holding up well in the face of this influx of business. Red and yellow, while not available for immediate shipment for some types, were regarded as adequate. Producers pointed out that delays were minor, amounting only to a few days at most, and that this situation applied only to certain specific types of red and yellow. Prices were firm during the week, and nothing in this regard was anticipated within the near future.

Titanium Dioxide—Buying was reported so heavy last week that producers were hard put to keep pace with the influx of orders. Upshot of this situation was that supplies were very definitely in a narrow position. Prices, meanwhile, remained steady.

Yellow, Zinc—Call was good during the period. Prices were unchanged. Stocks were ample. March production totaled 288 short tons, according to the Bureau of Census. This compares with outputs of 212 tons in February and 280 tons in March, 1949.

Zinc Oxide—Slabs gained another ½c. last week, rising to 13c. per pound, East St. Louis basis. Although this put the pigment a full 1c. behind the metal, there were no indications of any comparable advance in the oxide as of press time. Supplies were said to be in fair shape. There were no shortages, and producers were reported to have caught up pretty well with back orders. However, there were no surpluses either. Demand was excellent.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—With the paint trade stepping up its requirements, demand for chalk and whiting last week was reported to be holding up fairly well. There was no difficulty about supply, and prices were steady all around.

Clay — Similarly favorable conditions prevailed in this section last week. Call was said to be good in the main, the protective coatings industry in particular

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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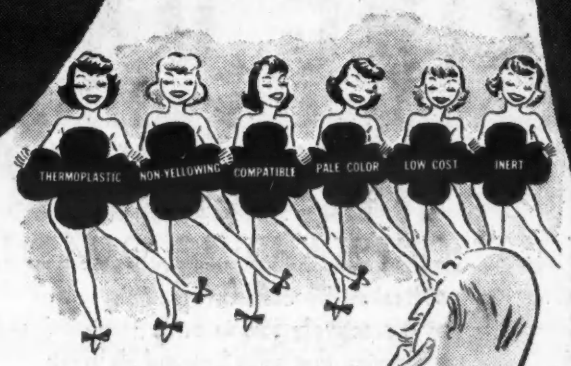

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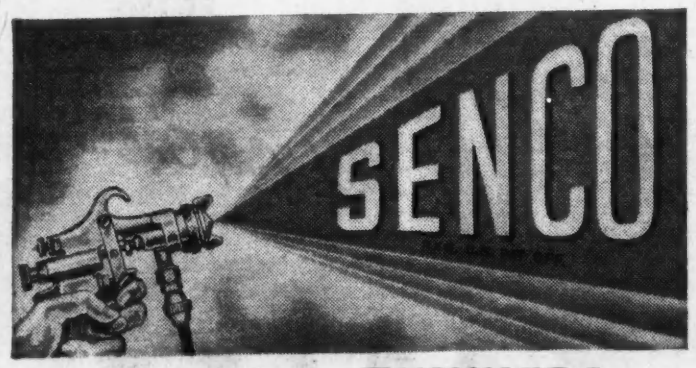

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accounting for much of the current interest. Supplies were plentiful. Prices held firm.

Pyrophyllite — Demand was excellent last week, especially from ceramics makers. Call from the insecticide trade was also said to be holding up well. Rubber demand was steady. Paint call was similarly good. Stocks were ample. There were no price changes and none were anticipated.

Synthetic Resins

Acrylic Resins—Reductions of more than 27 percent on some types were effected by one maker on its line of acrylic resin emulsions last week.

Polyethylene Resins — One major producer announced plans for the construction of a new plant in South Charleston, W. Va. The new unit, which is due to get into operation by the Fall of next year, is expected to almost double the company's output.

Polyvinyl Acetate Resins—Demand was excellent during the period. Stocks were ample. There were no price changes.

Polyvinyl Formal Resins—Business continued at good levels during the week. Supplies were plentiful. Prices were without variance.

Natural Resins

Trading was quiet in the New York market last week. Though there was some snugness here and there on certain grades, the supply picture was regarded as ample in the main. Prices were steady. Meanwhile, conditions in the Indonesian market continued bad. Communications were said to be poor, and shipments were reported slow in arriving. However, on the basis of news that has seeped through, East Indian prices were reportedly maintaining a firm tone.

Shellac—Superfine gained 1c. per pound in New York during the period, rising to a range of 36c. to 37c. per pound. Both bleached grades and other orange lacs were unchanged. Demand, although spotty, was regarded as good for this time of year. The Calcutta market was steady the week round. Supplies here were said to be ample all along the line.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutoxyethyl Phthalate—Prices on this specialty plasticizer were lowered 1½c. per pound last week. Current quotations call for 35c., carload; 35½c., l.c.l., and 33½c. per pound, tanks, all quotations being on an f.o.b. plant basis.

Dibutyl Phthalate—United States Tariff Commission reported March production at 1,671,221 pounds, as opposed to 1,247,614 pounds produced during the preceding month.

Tributoxyethyl Phosphate — Quotations were downed 2c. per pound during the period. Current schedules call for 45½c., carload; 46c., l.c.l., and 44c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. plant.

Tricresyl Phosphate—March output totaled 1,673,692 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. This compares with the February output of 1,391,725 pounds.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Demand for both imported and domestic grades was quiet last week. Prices were stable. Argentine was quoted at 20¼c. to 20½c. French brought 20c. to 20¼c. Standard domestic ranged from 22½c. to 23½c., and premium-quality domestic was named at 24c. to 25½c. per pound.

Domestic production continued low, and some observers were of the opinion that 1950 output would be less than that of the previous year. Argentine offerings were reasonably good, but mills here were said to be holding back. French production was expected to be heavy, but European customers were thought to need much greater quantities than previously estimated, leaving the American market with much less material than anticipated earlier. Government purchases for the week ended May 25 totaled 8,589,189 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 3,887,213 pounds of roller process. Government purchases of milk powder this year to date have amounted to 178,789,365 pounds, compared with 157,670,650 pounds bought during the corresponding period in 1949.

Glue—Production of bone grades was reported to be slipping last week, a normal phenomenon during the Summer months. Producers, however, were still able to keep pace with demand, though orders were said to be subject to lengthening delays. Prices held steady. Meanwhile, hide glue demand was slackening, a trend that has been taking root during the past ten weeks. Inventories in this country were reported to be in excellent shape, with about a two-month supply on hand. Prices held their ground, notwithstanding unconfirmed rumors of impending increases.

Naval Stores

Total gum and wood turpentine production during January-March this year amounted to 125,320 barrels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with an output of 114,860 barrels turned out during the corresponding period in 1949. Production for the 1949-1950 naval stores year aggregated 673,290 barrels, compared with 659,149 barrels for the 1948-1949 year.

Total gum and wood resin production during January-March this year came to 370,480 drums, opposed to 362,650 drums during the same period a year earlier. Output during the 1949-1950 naval stores year amounted to 2,023,510 drums, as opposed to 2,076,110 drums during the 1948-1949 year.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended May 27 averaged $17.58 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the De-

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partment of Agriculture. This compares with $17.92 for the previous week.

The twenty-two reporting plants received 29,128 barrels of gum, or an average 1,328 barrels per plant, compared with an average of 1,310 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 11.48 gallons of turpentine and 298.9 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 48 percent WW, 17 percent WG, 12 percent N, 12 percent M, and 11 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended June 2 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.03	$4.94	$4.81	$6.05	$6.80
D	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
E	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
F	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
G	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
H	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
I	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
K	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
M	5.05	5.05	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
N	5.06	5.06	5.03	4.94	4.81	6.05	6.80
WG	5.06	5.06	5.03	4.96	4.81	6.10	6.85
WW	5.12	5.12	5.03	4.96	4.86	6.25	7.00
X	5.12	5.12	5.03	4.96	4.86	6.25	7.00
	Drums						
Sales	186		80	350	200		
Receipts	679	1,043	350	54	371		
Shipments	5,299				113		
Stocks	26,085	27,128	27,476	*27,402	27,666		

Gum Turpentine

	Drums						
	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ref. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.49	.57
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	320	...	
Receipts, bbls.	1,167	233	545	1,105	120		
Shipments, bbls.	1,902	72	216	183	140		
Stocks, bbls.	11,054	11,215	11,544	*12,781	12,801		

* Adjusted by actual count.

Mohrhusen Resigns as Devoe Gen'l Merchandising Manager

Arthur H. Mohrhusen, general merchandising manager for Devoe & Raynolds Company for the last five years, resigned on June 1. He joined Devoe in 1924 as Wisconsin sales representative of the paint division and soon became trade sales manager of the Chicago branch. Later, he became manager of the Minneapolis and then the Cleveland branches. Mr. Mohrhusen was the first manager of the brush division and in 1945 was named general merchandising manager. He has not announced future plans.

Asphalt Tile Inst. Releases Two Cleaner Specifications

Asphalt Tile Institute has released two new specifications, one covering soap-type cleaners and the other outlining the requirements for sweeping compounds. In addition, the specifications for water emulsion wax and cut-back and emulsion adhesives, issued last year, have been brought up to date. Copies of the specifications may be obtained upon request to the Institute, 101 Park avenue, New York 17.

Mine Subsidy Bill

—*Continued from page 4*

Such contracts would provide for financial assistance by the government of one-half of the total reasonable costs of the exploration projects.

Producers also may apply to the secretary for government participation in the cost of maintaining a property in standby condition or by purchasing all or part of the metals or minerals resulting from production. All materials purchased would be offered to the Munitions Board for transfer to the national stockpile. Unless notified by the Munitions Board to hold the materials, the General Services Administration would sell them on the open market at prices which will return the government at least the approximate average price paid for the materials.

Trade Briefs

Stanley Woodward, formerly vice-president in charge of the southern division of Ruberoid Company, has been named executive vice-president of the concern.

Gaetjens, Berger & Wirth, Inc., Brooklyn, L. I., has appointed William Recht, former vice-president and director of Sun Chemical Corporation, president and general manager of the concern.

H. Edward Mestern, of the research staff of Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J., has been appointed a major in the United States Air Force Reserve.

Earthquake City Receives Pfizer Antibiotics Gift

Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has donated a sizable shipment of antibiotics to the earthquake-stricken city of Cuzco, Peru. The gift, which included 16,000 capsuls of terramycin, 1,000 bottles of streptomycin and 5,000 bottles of procaine penicillin, was shipped air express to the President of Peru, General Manuel Odria.

John E. McKeen, president of the Pfizer company, cabled President Odria, "Sincerely hope these antibiotics will help alleviate the sufferings resulting from the earthquake which destroyed Cuzco." The Peruvian city was the ancient capital of the Incas, and is a famous archeological center.

Colonial Rubber Names Mason

Colonial Rubber Company, Ravenna, Ohio, an affiliate of the U. S. Stoneware Company, has named Donald E. Mason general sales manager. Mr. Mason previously served with the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

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Viscosity, G.H. Scale at 77° F	Z_4 - Z_6
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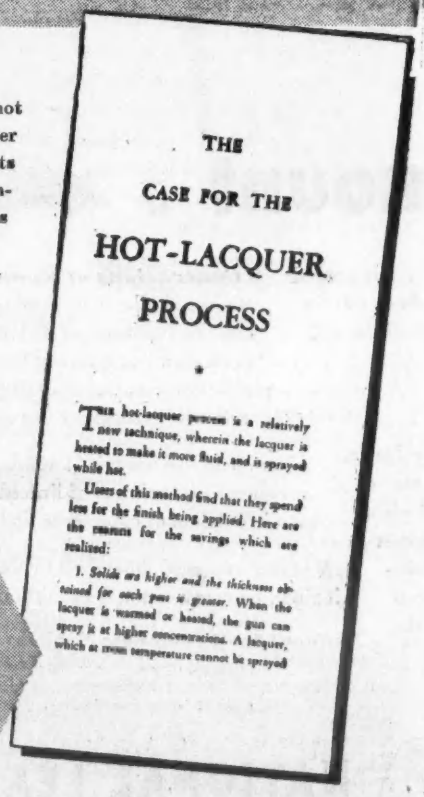
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Burke Retirement July 1 Produces DuPont Shifts

Alfred K. Burke, director of production of the finishes division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire July 1 after more than thirty-five years with the company. At the same time, it was announced that Lyman H. Priday, assistant director of production, will succeed to Mr. Burke's position and Dr. Harold E. Goldsmith, now regional sales manager at Boston, Mass., will become assistant director of production.

Mr. Burke joined the du Pont company as a chemist in its smokeless powder department at Carney's Point, N. J., in 1915, and three years later he was transferred to the finishes plant at Parlin, N. J. He was advanced to the position of assistant plant manager at Parlin i. 1924. He successively served as manager of the finishing plants at Flint, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio, and Parlin before coming to Wilmington in 1943 as director of production of the finishes division.

Mr. Priday, a veteran with the du Pont organization for twenty-eight years, has served in the production section of the finishes division since 1935, becoming assistant plant manager at Parlin in 1943, plant manager there four years later and assistant director of production of the division in September, 1947.

Dr. Goldsmith came into the du Pont company in 1926 in the experimental station at Wilmington. He was later transferred to the Flint finishes laboratory, where he worked on the development of automobile and other finishes for twenty-two years. In 1948 he was moved to Boston as regional sales manager.

Borden Streamlines Resin Glues Shipping Method

Borden Company's chemical division has perfected a system of shipping resin glues to industrial users by special tank-cars and tank trucks, and is now using the latter to deliver as little as 2,500 pounds of liquid urea resin to local customers. This streamlined system offers wood-working plants substantial savings made possible by lower bulk glue prices and elimination of certain handling and storing procedures, according to Borden's.

'Geon' Polyvinyl Materials Data Offered by Goodrich

A resume of "Geon" polyvinyl materials and their application is being offered by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, as an advance copy of the company's section in the "Modern Plastics Encyclopedia" for 1950. The brochure describes the combination of properties provided by "Geon" which is chiefly responsible for its commercial applications.

Cellulose Acetate Molding Powders Data Available

A new technical booklet, which describes the properties and applications of Hercules Powder Company's cellulose acetate molding powders, is now available from the company. Information such as molding powder types, flow types, colors, packaging, and handling is included in the booklet.

Imperial P.&C. Names Springer

Pigment Color Division of Imperial Paper and Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., has appointed C. Fred Springer representative in the Los Angeles, Calif., area. Mr. Springer, who received his B.A. in chemistry from the University of Arkansas in 1938, served three years with the army engineers and medical corps. Prior to joining Imperial, he was associated with Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, as sales manager for the Pacific Coast.

American Can Moves Headquarters

American Can Company, New York, has moved its headquarters offices from 230 Park avenue to 100 Park avenue. At its new location the concern occupies 180,000 square feet of space on seven floors. The new telephone number is Murray Hill 6-4900.

Paint and Varnish Exchange Club Plans June 20 Meeting

The Paint and Varnish Exchange Club will hold a meeting in the Taft hotel, New York, on June 20. Speakers will be S. S. Gutkin, vice-president of Falk & Co., "Recent Developments of Fish Oils," and Joseph L. Klein, of the New York branch office of the Federal Trade Commission, "The Federal Trade Commission and Unfair Methods of Competition."

Philipp Bros. Moves

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., New York, on June 1 moved its Hartford, Conn., office to Portland, Conn. The new address is Post Office Box 32, Portland, Conn. Office and warehouse is located at Bank street. The telephone is Middletown 7-1797 and 6-3383.

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S. African Peanut Crop Off, Sunflower Seed Up

The Union of South Africa's 1949-50 peanut crop is down from the past two years, but the sunflower seed crop exceeds that of last season, according to the American Embassy, at Pretoria, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations announces.

Preliminary unofficial estimates place the peanut harvest at 60,000 short tons against 67,000 a year ago and only 12,000 prewar, and the sunflower crop at 35,000 tons compared with 20,000 in 1948-49 and less than 2,000 prewar. The only significant change in other oilseeds is the increase in cottonseed. The 1949-50 outturn is estimated at about 8,000 tons compared with 2,000 in 1948-49 and 1,000 prewar.

GE Names Preston Mfg. Manager of Chemical Dept.

General Electric Company's chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Paul F. Preston manufacturing manager. Mr. Preston came to General Electric in 1949 as manufacturing manager of the chemicals division of the chemical department. Last December he was also made engineering manager of that division. Mr. Preston served from 1935 to 1946 with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and from 1947 to 1949 he was assistant to the technical director of the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Phila. Paint Technicians To Hold Outing June 22

Philadelphia Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing on June 22 at the Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Pa. Golf, baseball, quoits and indoor sports will feature the day's events. A ballgame, salesmen vs. production men, is scheduled for late afternoon. Luncheon accommodations will be available at the club and dinner will be served at 7 p.m.

Spitz 25 Years With Newport

R. J. Spitz, sales manager of Newport Industries, Inc., New York, will complete twenty-five years service with the company on June 18. He began his career with the company in the technical sales division.

Leighton Says Lower Tariffs Not Harmful

Experience in the past fifteen years, since the commencement of the reciprocal trade agreements act, has demonstrated clearly that there have been far more fears of damage than actual injury from lowered tariffs, Fred Leighton, chairman of the import committee of the international trade section of the New York Board of Trade, said last week. Speaking at a forum on world trade, he said:—

"Historically, the Smoot-Hawley tariff wall was built by fear, not by demonstrable or demonstrated harm. American industry has shown great ingenuity in the past, has progressed through flexibility and competition. Sound economic statesmanship today will not permit fear and the unenlightened self-interest of minority groups to overbalance the more enlightened self-interest of the country as a whole.

"High tariffs, however, are by no means the only obstacle to increasing imports. With some outstanding exceptions, there has been a great lack of knowledge in foreign countries as to how to sell to the American market, of how to style for it. Smaller foreign manufacturers have not had means to promote and to finance exports, the elaborate exchange control and export licensing control in many countries has been an added deterrent. They have been discouraged by our cumbersome and uncertain customs procedures—procedures contrived, actually, to hamper the technical process of importing."

Trade Briefs

H. J. Aldrich, secretary and assistant treasurer of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected president of the Safety Council of Western New

L. Francis Case, president of the Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed to the board of trustees of the Maimonides Hospital in that borough.

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Industrial Application

—Continued from page 57

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Textile—Discharge in printing processes.

Stripping agent in processing operations.

Sodium 8-Hydroxy-8-pentadecanephosphonate

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Chemical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

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Disinfectant—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Dry-Cleaning—Claimed (U.S. 2254124) as detergent and dry-cleaning soap.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in dry-cleaning liquids.

Dye—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; greasing and lubricating compositions; sulphonated oils, wax preparations.

Ink—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in printing and writing inks.

Leather—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in metal-plating processes.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2254124) as mold inhibitor.

Detergent (U.S. 2254124) claimed to be very effective.

Modifier (U.S. 2254124) of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

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Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in paints, varnishes, and lacquers and in pigment manufacture.

Paper—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Pesticide—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays.

Petroleum—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in cutting oils and mineral oil, pitch and tar compositions.

Photographic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in cements.

Soap—Detergent (U.S. 2254124) in various compositions.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in bleaching, boiling-off, bowking, carbonizing, degumming, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking baths; coating, degreasing, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, waxing compositions, and printing pastes.

Claimed (U.S. 2254124) as softening agent of special value.

Trade Agreements 'Escape Clause' Held Inadequate

No one should quarrel with the aim, particularly in these times, to buy from abroad everything we can afford, but just now unusual pressures are urging the people of the United States to buy more from abroad than they otherwise would, H. O. Thayer, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the textile section of the international trade section of the New York board of trade, declared last week. He spoke at a forum on world trade.

"For the sake of domestic manufacturers our negotiators should hew to the line of our law; negotiations in zones of undue risk to domestic manufacturers should not place false reliance on the so-called escape clause, because the escape clause no longer carries its intended meaning.

"Much has been said about the escape clause as a relief from hardship to a domestic producer because of a tariff concession which causes or threatens serious injury. It can be doubted that those who casually refer to it as a refuge are as well posted on its involvements as in Senator Millikin.

"It will be recalled that Senators Millikin and Vandenberg were instrumental in discussions culminating in the appearance of the escape procedure in executive order 9832 of February 25, 1947, prior to the Geneva negotiations of that year. Senator Millikin, therefore, is well qualified to judge the advantages and grave shortcomings of the escape clause, which were summarized in masterful fashion in debate September 8, 1949, on the Senate floor. I can only quote from his conclusion, page 12894 of the day's Congressional Record, to show how the freedom of action intended in bilateral trade agreements has become a vastly different thing:—

> "'. . . Under the escape procedures prescribed by the Geneva multilateral trade agreement our ability to protect ourselves with compensating escapes, when those are objected to, is beyond our control, is dependent on the majority decisions of all of the nations which are party to that agreement, and in reaching those decisions we have but one vote.'

"The four pages of that exposition of escape procedure were preceded by four others, likewise in fine print, of evidence of and comments on 'injury and threats of injury to our American producers.' In spite of such facts, however, the majority report of the senate committee on finance had stated as to the renewal of the trade agreement act then pending that under the system they were advocating no serious injury to domestic industry had occurred.

"In the past two years half of the applications to the United States Tariff Commission for investigation under the escape clause have been denied and dismissed without investigation. Does this promote for those domestic manufacturers satisfaction with our present trade agreement system and the current escape procedure?

"All any reasonable domestic manufacturer can rightly ask for is a fair chance to compete with domestic and foreign products in his own market. On this basis alone, the challenge of increased competitive imports can be confidently faced."

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmness in soybeans, which reached new highs for the season, continued to strengthen edible vegetable oils last week, resulting in fractional price advances for this group. The bulk of trading was reported in crude grades, while the movement in refined was still limited.

Crude cottonseed oil was stronger and higher, though trading was light, as refiners preferred to await offerings of government owned crude oil for June delivery. Soybean oil was advanced for July forward while spot oil was unchanged. Peanut oil was boosted ½ cent for nearby and forward delivery. Corn also was firmer and offered sparingly.

Copra was easier and off $7.50 per ton. This affected coconut oil which declined slightly. Palm oil was inactive and lower.

Linseed oil was further advanced fractionally owing to the scarcity of flaxseed offerings in the middle West and the high prices paid for new crop seed in California, which brought the cost of oil for forward delivery on a par with prevailing quotations in the local market. Other drying oils were unsettled, except dehydrated castor. Tung and oiticica oils continued easy.

Tallow and greases were quiet and unsteady. Offerings were liberal with domestic buyers practically out of the market. Some export business was the only activity noted in these materials last week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 3, 1949
122.7	121.9	121.7	111.3	123.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued to score moderate price gains last week. Market was influenced by the sharp advances in soybeans and cotton both of which reached new highs for the season. Trading was active and fluctuations were wide due to profit taking and some hedging against crude purchases. New highs in July were not sustained owing to liberal liquidation late in the period. Trading in refined oil continued slow. Consumption in April proved disappointing.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption for April was indicated at 1,873 tankcars (60,000 pounds each), compared with 2,722 tankcars in March and 2,105 in April last year. Total disappearance this season (August-April) amounted to 20,180 tankcars, against 18,546 for the same period last year.

Crude oil was firmer and advanced ¼c. Light sales took place in the Valley at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and at 14½c., Texas, and at the close offerings were available at ¼c. less. Interest in crude was limited as refiners preferred to await offers of government oil for June. CCC recently sold 18 tankcars at 14.28c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Texas storage points.

CCC announced last Thursday the removal cottonseed oil from its list of surplus commodities on sales for domestic and export delivery. Stocks will be offered to the trade through June on a competitive bid basis. Officials estimated that another 30,000,000 pounds or more probably will be offered during this month.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 2 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	385	17.35	16.80	17.19—17.20S
September	579	17.15	16.33	16.75S
October	84	15.95	15.30	15.50@15.58
December	231	15.48	14.79	15.02—15.01S
March	41	15.42	14.91	14.95—14.91S
May	35	15.35	14.84	14.80@14.90

Total sales, 1,405 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 15c. and crude soybean oil at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Trading light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted $67 per ton, sacked Memphis and cake, 41 percent, $62 per ton, bulk, Valley. Cottonseed hulls, $9 per ton, bulk and $16 sacked, Memphis. Soybean meal, 41 percent, 44 percent, $77 per ton, sacked, mills, this section. June shipment.

Linseed Oil

Limited offerings of flaxseed at the recent advance, combined with an active demand from crushers, further strengthened the oil market last week. Quotations were again lifted 2/10c. per pound. Raw oil was advanced to 17.50c. per pound, tankcars and 18.70c. per pound, drums, carlots, Zone 3. June-August delivery. Trading locally was reported slow while business improved in the West. Other drying oils also were inactive, tung and oiticica were unsettled while dehydrated castor was steady.

Linseed oil shipments from the Argentine totaled 8,718 metric tons last week of which 8,325 tons went to United Kingdom and 393 tons to the Continent. Some 122,000 bushels of flaxseed was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil continued in good demand last week as consumers began to realize that they may have to depend upon government stocks later to fill their needs—and at a higher price. Most bookings were for August requirements. Prices on warehouse stocks were advanced from 16.7c. to 16.9c. per pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis. On raw linseed oil in tankcars, prices moved up from 16.5c. to 16.7c. per pound, delivered zone 1.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	5,340,000	7,260,000
Since Sept. 1	326,760,000	277,158,000

Flaxseed—Seed offers were scarce. Crushers bids of $4.10 per bushel received little attention.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed receipts to Minneapolis were heavy last week, totaling 380,800 bushels, but a great portion of this amount went to the Commodity Credit Corp., which took title to it on May 1. CCC shipped it from country points to Minneapolis terminals for storage. Crushers continued to offer $4.10 for No. 1 seed, both for spot and to-arrive-by-June 15th. New-crop flaxseed planting was just about completed in southern zones of the upper midwest area. Scattered rains delayed planting in North Dakota. Soil adjacent to the Red River in eastern North Dakota and in northwestern Minnesota was still too waterlogged for planting operations.

Flaxseed receipts and shipments, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	380,800	62,900	40,800	73,100
Since Sept. 1	17,165,400	32,026,800	3,076,100	8,187,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market remained steady and unchanged. Demand was light and spotty.

Coconut—Crude oil was slightly easier and inactive. Tankcars were offered at 13½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for June shipment and 13¼c. for July.

Copra—Trading was light. Prompt shipment was sold at $177.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, off $7.50 per ton for the week.

Corn—Market was firmer with competing oils. Crude oil was sold at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted 18½c. per pound, tankcars New York delivery.

Oiticica—Buying interest was reported confined to immediate needs. Prices were maintained at the recent decline.

Olive—Trading in edible oil was restricted to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged ranging from $1.90 to $2.10 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot, according to quantity. Olive foots were in limited supply and quoted at 13⅝c. to 13⅞c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Imports of edible oil were reported at 972 drums at New York last week.

Palm—Trading was quiet. Prices were slightly lower. Drums were quoted at 13.35c. per pound, for spot delivery. Futures were quoted at 12.10c. tankcars, New York delivery.

Peanut—Improved demand and firmer competing oils, advanced quotations ½c. per pound. Crude oil for June shipment was sold at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and at 15½c. for July. Refined oil was higher at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Higher bean market continued to strengthen oil and quotations scored net gains of about ¼c. Crude oil was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, June shipment; also for July-September. Sales took place at 11⅜c. per pound, October-December. PMA reported purchases of 180 tankcars of crude soybean oil from 13⅞c. to 14¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, for May-June delivery during the week of May 5-12.

Crude soybean oil consumption during

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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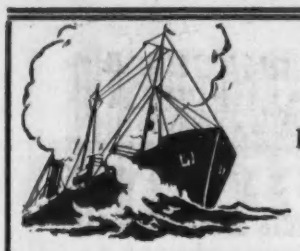

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A-49

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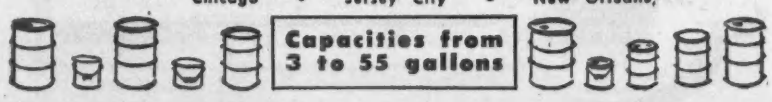

Capacities from 3 to 55 gallons

April totaled 2,601 tankcars (60,000 pounds each), against 2,820 tankcars in March and 3,061 in April last year. Total disappearance during the first seven months of this season (October-April) amounted to 18,759 tankcars, compared with 17,252 for the same period a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
June	4	13.75	13.60	13.75S
July	17	14.00	13.70	13.65@13.75
August	10	13.80	13.70	13.55@13.75
September	22	14.00	13.50	13.55S
October	31	12.08	11.45	11.50S
November	8	11.40	11.35	11.20A
December	12	11.30	10.70	10.70S
January	1	10.85	10.85	10.35@10.75
February	..	....	....	10.50N
March	..	....	....	10.20@10.75
April	..	....	....	10.50N
May	..	....	....	10.50N

Total sales, 105 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Buying interest was still light and spotty. Some business was reported at 23c. per pound, tankcars, spot and June, New York, delivery with best bids, ½c. less. Offerings were fairly liberal. Interest in futures was slow. August forward delivery was quoted at 22c.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—The market took on a much firmer tone this past week. Tung oil was reported scarce on the Coast. Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, quoted as follows:—Castor, std. No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 21.25c. per pound; std. No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 20c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms., l.c.l., 25c. per pound; unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 24c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 14c. per pound. Corn, crude, 15.25c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 18.82c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 15c. per pound, Texas, 15c. per pound Valley; refined, 18.25c. per pound. Linseed, 17.1c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mills, 14.75c. per pound Texas; refined, 18.25c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 14¼c. per pound, Decatur basis; refined, 17.32c. per pound. Tung, 23c. per pound, f.o.b. New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported fairly active for export, while domestic demand was inactive. Market was easy at unchanged quotations. Recent sales of yellow grease for export were indicated at about 5½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Lard—While business was spotty, the market remained steady. Cash lard was quoted at 12.70c. per pound, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago. Refined lard was well held at 13½c. per pound, containers, f.a.s.

Tallow—Domestic buyers showed little interest and the market was easy last week. Offerings were liberal at the recent decline. A fair volume of business was reported for export. Fancy was quoted at 7c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Animal Oils

Degras—Moderate volume of business was reported for prompt, delivery. Crude and neutral grades were steady and unchanged.

Grease Oils—Demand was limited to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline.

Oleo Oil—Inquiry was slow. Extra was quoted at 12⅜c. to 13c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Oleo Stearine—Quotations were unchanged at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, barrels, New York as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Cod—Market was quiet, but steady, owing to reduced offers for shipment. Newfoundland untanked oil was quoted at 8c. per pound, and tanked at 9c. per pound, drums, New York delivery.

Fish—Moderate demand was reported for refined oil for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. New crop crude menhaden oil was merely nominal at 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore. Small quantities of new sardine was sold at 6½c. per pound, loose, Pacific coast and 6c. bid.

Los Angeles.—Trading was inactive. Tuna oil was quoted at 4.625c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with no offerings at present. Interest is focused at Monterey Bay where new crop sardine oil was 6c. bid. Sales were reported at 6.5c. per pound if and when made.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Market remained steady, with consumers taking a good volume for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Stearic Acid—Trading was confined to actual requirements. Prices were well held at former levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—A firmer tone was indicated in cottonseed meal. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was offered at $52.50 per ton, f.o.b. Texas mills.

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June shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was $67 Memphis, nominal, June shipment, and offered in limited quantities at $71 to $72 per ton, f.o.b. Georgia mills; $71.50 to $72 f.o.b. South Carolina mills, with 36 percent $5 per ton less. Demand for meal has improved with offerings light.

Linseed Meal—Trading was confined to immediate needs. Market was unsettled by increased offerings.

Minneapolis—Linseed meal prices dropped 50c. to $1 a ton during the past week due to light demand and increased offerings. Meal was bought only for nearby shipments as consumers expected a heavy run to be offered, following the recent exchange with crushers of CCC seed for oil. Expeller linseed meal (34 percent) was quoted at $67 to $68 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, while extracted meal was quoted at $62 per ton, bulk. First half June was quoted nominally at $3 per ton discount.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	9,780,000	8,700,000
Since Sept. 1	632,390,000	501,400,000

Peanut Meal—Exporters have cleaned up all meal in sight. Domestic demand was limited. Nominal market is $75 to $76 per ton, f.o.b. South Georgia and South Alabama mills for June shipment.

Soybean Meal—Based on the extreme bullish trend in soybeans and the necessity of feed manufacturers covering some of their requirements, meal has jumped to $73.50 bulk, basis Decatur, for June shipment, with July-September $1 higher. Exporters have about exhausted southeastern stocks. There are a few cars available at $80 per ton, f.o.b. southeastern mills for nearby shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—African crude was firmer for shipment. Other crudes were unchanged and steady. Refined grades were maintained at former levels. Demand was fair.

Carnauba—Primary market was firm, with offers for shipment light and closely held, especially for yellow. Inquiry for yellow was active for shipment, but offers were scarce and higher. This has created a stronger tone locally and supplies on spot were advanced 1c. per pound. No. 1 yellow was quoted at 96c. to 98c., and No. 2, 94c. to 96c. Other grades were unchanged and steady.

Ouricury—Limited stocks on the spot were well held at 76c. to 78c., according to quantity.

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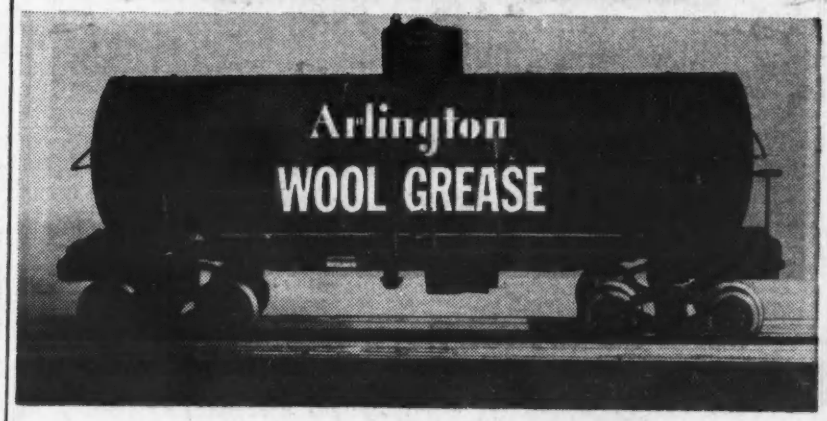

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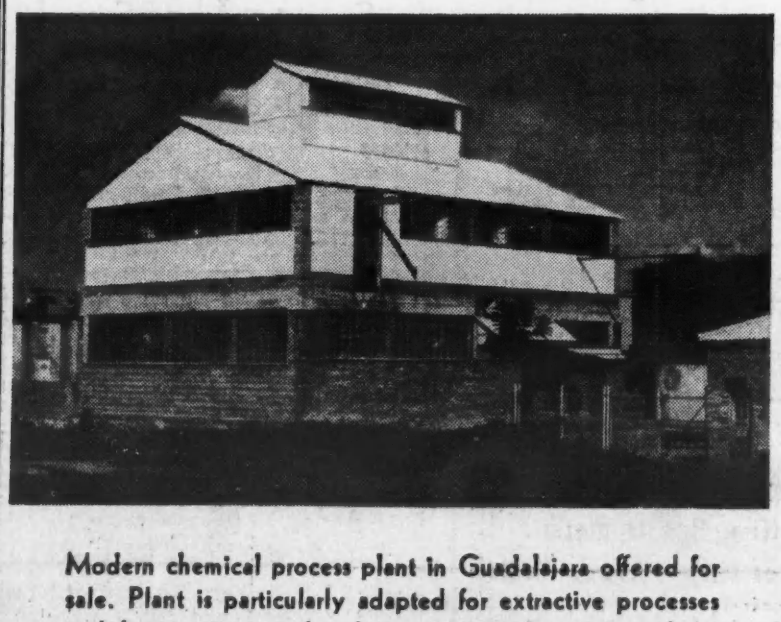

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1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 23", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42", porcelain lined.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators, 9' dia. x 11'6".
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL :—: New 100 H.P. Boiler 300# w.p. with grates, stack & fittings—$4,800.00.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

LIQUIDATING EQUIPMENT

Former
SIBONEY DISTILLING CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

2—3,440 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks, Vert., closed.
1—1,440 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, Vert., closed.
8—Lightnin M-1 Portable Agitators, 1 HP, 1/60/110—220/1140 RPM Expl. Proof.
1—Byron Jackson Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM 325' T.H.—UNUSED.
1—Permutit Water Demineralizing Unit.
1—Copper Beer Still, 30" dia. x 34' H—complete.
2—Gin Stills.
3—Monel Yeast Machines.
Automatic bottling lines—fillers, labeler, air cleaner. Gravity conveyer, power boosters, tank scales, copper and wood tanks, pumps, air compressors, etc.
Write for List

FROM OUR OWN STOCK
STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

4—Bubble Cap Columns 6' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates. Type 347.
2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, dual purpose bowl. Type 304.
8—Kettles, non-jacketed, 1,000 gal. cap., heavy duty agitator—4 speed motor. Type 347.
8—Tanks, 2,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; 2" pipe coils. Type 347.
3—Tanks, open top, from 15 gal. to 1,000 gal. Type 304.
2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.

WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT & COMPLETE PLANTS

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA. 21, PA.

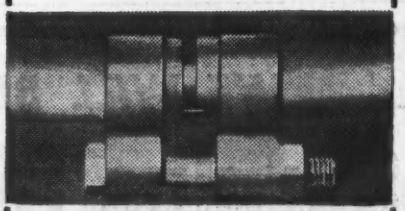
"BUY BRILL"
Buy the BEST

1—Evaporator, 8'6" dia., Calandria type, all copper.
4—Evaporators, 7', 6'6", Calandria type, copper tubes.
4—Ross Engineering 2-Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.
2—Tolhurst 40", 32", Suspended Type monel perforated baskets, bottom discharge Centrifugals, with exp. proof motors.
1—Fletcher 32" Suspended Centrifugal, steel solid basket.
1—Bird 18" x 28" Continuous Centrifugal with solid monel bowl, m.d.
6—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10, 7, 2.
3—Sweetland Filters, No. 2, all stainless steel bodies and leaves.
1—Swenson 4' x 5' Steel Rotary Vac. Filter.
1—Oliver 4' x 5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
10—Patterson, Abbe Pebble Mills, 8' x 9', 5' x 6', 5' x 4', 4½' x 3½', 36" x 42", 30" x 36".
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 2TH, 1SH.
3—Rotex Screens, 20" x 48", 40" x 120".
1—No. 00 Banbury Mixer with 10 HP motor.
8—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 50, 2 gal.
8—Shriver, Sperry 36", 32", 24", 12" cast iron P&F Filter Presses.
3—Knapp Can Labelers up to No. 10 cans. Powder Mixers, Kettles, Tanks.

COMPLETE LISTINGS, QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401-THIRD AVE.
New York 51, N. Y.
Telephone CYpress 2-5703

Close Full Removable Head Drums the Modern Way—Use DRUM PARTS SYSTEM



New, Simple Method Saves Time—Lowers Costs!

Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO

SPECIALS—IN STOCK

Mikro #1 SH Pulverizers 3 HP. Other sizes.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
3—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles. Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
2—Master drum type Blenders, 1,000#.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
4—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" to 40" x 84".
1—Allis-Chalmers 1 HP Gyratory Sifter.
5—Tyler 2S Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
6—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 8"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ¼" to 2".
1—Robinson 22" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, double pulleys.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 8.
6—Colloid Mills & Homogenizers.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill
1—Sameo Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters Lab. to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY.

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

AGENCIES OFFERED

Sales Representatives wanted for line of Dry Colors. Midwestern and southern territories open. Commission basis. OPD 313.

BUSINESS WANTED

Chemist, interested in purchasing small, modern, operating chemical manufacturing or supply business. Location, Philadelphia, Pa., or vicinity. Interested chiefly in fine organic chemicals. $40,000 maximum. Please state full details. OPD 308.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom Grinding to micron sizes: Pharmaceuticals, Food Products, Abrasives, Chemicals, Minerals, Waxes and Resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new product sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 309.

FACILITIES WANTED

Wanted Chemical manufacturer who has the capacity to make up chemicals for us in large quantities, under our own brand name, for the plastic and rubber industries. OPD 306.

FOR SALE

For Sale—New 150 gallon Change Can Mixer; cuts mixing costs. 5 HP capacity with 4 speed transmission. Standard or explosion proof. Change Cans also available as well as Tank Mixers. Allied Steel & Equipment Co., Chester, N. J.

MATERIALS WANTED

Surplus Chemicals! All kinds wanted! Receive our immediate offer! Highest prices paid! Manufacturers Products Co., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 7-4084.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 312.

PLANTS WANTED

If Interested in selling established manufacturing concern for cash, value not less than $200,000. Present organization retained where possible. Write OPD 318.

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesman Wanted to associate with two chemists experienced in the formulation and manufacture of textile chemical specialties. We can assure an ambitious man with some contacts in the field a complete line of quality products and a future in this business venture. OPD 307.

Salesman Wanted. Raw Material salesman for Metropolitan New York and New Jersey territory. Must have contacts with paint, rubber, plastic, and other manufacturers. All replies confidential. Our men know of this advertisement. OPD 314.

Our Vegetable oil refinery needs a shift supervisor to look after refining, hydrogenation, winterizing, deodorizing, and allied operations. Good pay and excellent living conditions. Give full outline of training in application. OPD 301.

POSITIONS WANTED

Production Manager, forty years old, twelve years experience with large drug and cosmetic manufacturer. Experience in production of liquids, ointments, extracts, glandular products, pills, tablets, capsules, and all types of cosmetics. Five years experience in Latin America —speaks Spanish and Portuguese. Interested in Domestic or Foreign assignment. OPD 317.

To Whom it May Concern: Technical sales representative will swap two years actual on the road plugging, three years preparation for sales work, and seven years production and research experience, for either district sales managership or assistant sales managership. Will consider straight commission, or commission plus expenses, compensation. Must be a quality line of chemicals or chemical products. Living in Richmond, Va., and prefer working out of this city. OPD 316.

Formulating and Development Chemist desires position. Knows synthetic resins. Six year record successful development of industrial finishes, adhesives, electrical insulation, wire coatings, tar and asphalt sealers, coating for glass. Monthly salary sought $325. OPD 310.

SPACE OFFERED

Laboratory and office space, 900 sq. ft. Mid-Manhattan, sublet. Call MU 9-7566.

FMC

Your SUPERMARKET for Good USED EQUIPMENT

VARIETY • BIG STOCK • PRICE

Proctor & Schwartz 3 Pass Dryer with S.S. Belt; 7'8" wide x 14'6" high x 29' long complete.
Proctor & Schwartz Single Pass Dryer; 9 sections; 11' wide x 64' long.
Buffalo Single Drum Chrome Plated Vac. Dryer, 5'x12' complete with Vac. Pump, receivers and accessories.
Buflovak TWIN Drum Dryer; chrome plated; 32"x52".
2—Goslin Birmingham Drum Flakers; 4'x4'.
1—Buffalo Stainless and Chrome Lab. Flaker; 12"x18".
3—Link Belt Multi Louvre Dryers; Nos. 310, 610, 1003.
4—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers; 6'x25' and 6'x30'.
Renneburg Fish Meal Processing Unit; 5 tons per hr. including Grinder, Press, Dryer, Conveyor, Tanks, etc.
5—Karbate Heat Exchangers No. 22; 76" good for 50 lbs. pressure at 300 degrees F; 44 sq. ft. surface.
Lancaster 30 Ton Heavy Duty Pug Mill; 11'x11'7"x3'.

FRED. R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.

AN AGENCY WANTED

by two successful, sales-minded executives who have been selling industrial chemicals for 15 and 20 years, respectively. We have a New York office and staff equipped to sell, merchandise and distribute your products in the N. Y. metropolitan area. Replies treated in strictest confidence. Straight commission only. Box 311, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OUR INVENTORIES LOW!
WANTED
Chemicals — Drugs — Pharmaceuticals
Dyes — Oils — Waxes — Solvents, etc.
Wastes — Residues — By-Products

Chemical Service Corporation
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WE BUY SURPLUS

Chemicals • Colors
Pigments • Starches • Solvents
Waxes • Glues • Drugs
Oils • Gums • Dyes
By-Products, Wastes of all kinds

EASTERN COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
145-147 Nassau St. New York 7, N. Y.
Cortlandt 7-7441, Ext. "A"

DRUMS

• Full removable head containers.

Where added strength and security are needed use our "Bolted Ring Seal" drum supplied in sizes from 10 to 70 gallons. Suitable for solids and semi-liquids. Consult us freely on your packaging problems.

a complete line of light gauge containers

EASTERN STEEL BARREL CORPORATION
Bound Brook New Jersey

WE WILL BUY YOUR
Surplus Chemicals
SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
RESINS DRUGS ETC.

WIRE OR PHONE
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION!
All offers held in strictest confidence.

Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. · WO 4-5120

Obituaries

Charles J.A. Fitzsimmons

Charles J. A. Fitzsimmons, chairman of the board of the Orbis Products Corporation, New York, died in New York Hospital on May 30. He was seventy-one years old.

A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Fitzsimmons started his business career in 1894 with Parke Davis & Co. From 1903 until 1907 he headed Fitzsimmons, Gleeson & Co., and from 1907 until 1918 was with National Aniline & Chemical Company as manager of its botanical and drug division. He founded the Orbis Products Trading Company in 1918.

Samuel W. Fraser

Samuel W. Fraser, retired executive in the secretariat of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., died May 26 in Van Nuys, Calif. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Mr. Fraser, a graduate of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy, began his business career as an owner of a retail drug outlet. He joined Burroughs Wellcome in 1917, and served for many years as head of the company's advertising department. He was also director of the concern's exhibition galleries when the firm was located in New York City. For some years prior to his retirement in 1948, he was a consultant on drug law to the secretary of the company.

Mr. Fraser was chairman for a time of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade. He was also vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and served on numerous committees of that organization, especially those charged with legislative functions. He was at one time a treasurer of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy, occupying the position of trustee at his death.

Frank M. Jenifer

Frank M. Jenifer, president of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, died at his home in Los Angeles on May 25. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Jenifer started his career as a railroad worker and, in 1907, was sent to Goldfield, Nev., as Nevada general agent for the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad. He continued with the railroad until he became president and treasurer.

Mr. Jenifer was appointed assistant general manager of Pacific Coast Borax in 1926 and became president and general manager eleven years later. He was also vice-president and director of the United States Potash Company, Carlsbad, N. M.

Dr. Julius Weltzien

Dr. Julius Weltzien, former president of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., died at his home in New York on May 27. He was sixty-four years old. Dr. Weltzien, who at the time of his death had been a director in charge of the European operations of E. R. Squibb & Sons International Corporation, New York, had been president of Schering from 1938 to 1942.

Before 1938, Dr. Weltzien had been president of Schering A.G., second largest pharmaceutical enterprise in Germany, with branches and subsidiaries throughout the world. The Bloomfield firm was seized by the Treasury Department in 1942 and is presently operated by the Office of Alien Property.

George W. Baker, retired sales representative for Pratt & Lambert, Inc., succumbed to a heart attack in Ocean City, N. J., on May 23. He was sixty years old. Mr. Baker, salesman in the company's eastern division, Long Island City, since 1914, retired in 1946.

George W. Brown, president and general manager since 1930 of the Gair Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, died in that city June 1. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Brown had been with the Gair organization and its predecessor firms since 1926.

Harry S. Brutton, a veteran of thirty-nine years of service with Procter & Gamble Company, died May 31 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was fifty-eight years of age. Mr. Brutton was credited with the organization of P & G's public relations activities in 1931.

Charles B. Dublin, representative of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., in western New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, died May 24 at his home in Buffalo, N. Y. He had been with the firm since 1921.

Charles W. Hagelston, retired vice-president of the old Wallace Chemical Company, Long Island City, N. Y., died May 31 in Larchmont, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Hagelston left the Wallace company in 1931.

Fred J. H. Penney, assistant division superintendent of the receiving and shipping department of Lago Oil & Transport Company, an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Aruba, Netherlands East Indies, died June 1 at his home in Frankfort, N. Y. He was sixty years of age. Mr. Penney joined the Standard Oil organization in 1932.

Sophie Peshkin, associated with S. B. Penick & Co., New York, import department for more than twenty years, died May 18 after a long illness.

Dr. John F. Tate, University of Minnesota physicist, died May 27 in Minneapolis, Minn. He was sixty-two. Dr. Tate in 1947 was awarded the Presidential Medal of Merit by the navy for his work as organizer and director of the National Defense Research Committee's "Division Six," which was credited with reducing the German submarine menace during World War II.

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